FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COLOMBIAN MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS ALIA

AU122115 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist) led by (Luis Ramirez), secretary of the party's Central Committee, made a friendly visit to Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received the Colombian comrades and had a friendly talk with them, which was characterized by a warm and fraternal atmosphere. Matters of mutal interest between our two parties and current problems of the international Marxist-Leninist movement were discussed during the talks with the delegation of the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist), which once again reflected a complete unity of views. The talks were also attended by Dhimiter Stamo, deputy director of the foreign directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

The delegation visited Tropoje, Gjirokaster, Vlore and Sarande districts, where they met with workers, cooperativists and various cadres, and learned about the efforts of our working people and the progress made in fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction.

The delegation has left our country.

ECONOMIST DISCUSSES SOCIALIST STATE OWNERSHIP, COOPERATIVES

AU121248 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Nov 80

["Albania Resolutely Marches on the Road of Comp ete Construction of Socialist Society"--ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, 12 Nov (ATA)--In an interview granted to the ATA correspondent, Prof. Hasan Banja, director of the Institute of Economic Studies, under the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic [PSR] of Albania spoke about the deep-going revolutionary transformations of a socialist character that have been made in the economic basis of the society in Albania during these 36 years of the people's power. He stressed that the main role and the historical prospect belongs to the socialist state ownership to become the only form of ownership over the means of production. More than 4/5 of the total social production and about 3/4 of national income in Albania is realized from the socialist state property. The socialist state ownership over the means of production has nothing in common with the state ownership in the capitalist countries, nor with the state monopoly capitalism. The socialist state ownership in this country is created on the basis of the expropriation of the big capitalist property over the means of production without compensation and the liquidation of the bourgeoisie as a class, measures which can be implemented only by the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The socialist state property belongs to the broad masses of the working people and the production is in their interest.

Another important form of property in Albania is the cooperativist socialist property in the countryside, which belongs to the group of working people in the countryside, united on a voluntary basis in the agricultural cooperative and serves the increase of production and their wellbeing, for the construction of socialism in the countryside and the whole country. At present about 2/3 of the population of the country live in the countryside and about 70 percent of the real income of the peasantry has its source in work in the sphere of agriculture. Meanwhile, the agricultural cooperatives provide 77 percent of the national income realized in the sector of agriculture.

In the course of its development the cooperativist socialist property enhances the level of its maturity, gradually becomes closer and closer to and will eventually be transformed into a socialist state property.

Along with the development of the productive forces which is the main factor in the process of the maturing and transformation of the property of the group into socialist state property, measures have been applied in the PSR of Albania to raise the level of socialization of the property in the countryside through the enlargement of cooperatives, the creation of higher type cooperatives, etc. Today there are 423 agricultural cooperatives with an average of about 1,200 hectares of arable land each. The low land agricultural cooperatives have an average of about 2,700 hectares of land. Of these 41 are higher type cooperatives, which have an area under cultivation equal to 23 percent of the area of land in use in the cooperativist sector. They have 34 percent of the main means of production, and about 20 percent of the peasant population and work force of the cooperativist system lives and works there.

The main distinguishing feature of the higher type cooperatives is the participation of the state in the development of production with investments, especially with means of production for the development of the productive forces as well as the transition from remuneration according to the work days to the remuneration according to the realization of the work norms. Thus the higher type cooperatives constitute an original road for bringing together the two forms of property as an intermediate form of the transition of the group property to the property of the whole society.

While it liquidates the big capitalist and landowner private ownership of the principal means of production and the capitalist private form of the appropriation of the products of labor, socialism does not at all eliminate personal appropriation of the products on the basis of the socialist principle of distribution according to the work done and, in connection with this, does not eliminate the personal property of the working people.

A special form of personal property in socialism is the cooperativist personal plot. The cooperativist plot is an auxiliary economy of a transitional character. With the creation of the respective economic and social conditions there will no longer be the need for the existence of the cooperativist plot.

With the construction of the economic base of socialism, both in town and countryside, Prof. Hasan Banja said in conclusion, our country has entered and is resolutely marching into the new historical stage of the complete construction of socialist society.

BRIEFS

FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE RETURNS--The national song and dance ensemble of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania accompanied by Anastas Kondo, chairman of the Committee for Culture and Arts returned yesterday to Albania from its successful tour of France. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 80 AU]

PARTY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY--A jubilee meeting was held this morning at the V.I. Lenin Higher Party School on the occasion of its 35th anniversary. In addition to teachers, students and numerous guests, the meeting was also attended by Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Kadri Hasbiu, Rita Marko, Llambi Gegprifti, Nezhmije Hoxha, members of the AWP Central Committee and of the government; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, leading cadres from various departments and institutions, representatives of mass organizations, secretaries of district party committees and others. The meeting was addressed on the occasion by Fiqrete Shehu, the school's director. Ramiz Alia also addressed the meeting. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 8 Nov 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE HELMUT SCHMIDT ON REELECTION

AU121341 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor, in which they most sincerely congratulate him on his reelection to the post of chancellor. The telegram expresses hopes that the good relations and mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation between the FRG and Bulgaria will continue to develop and strengthen also in the future in the interest of the two peoples and for the sake of progress, peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MOROCCAN MINISTER BOUCETTA

Meeting With Todorov

AU112125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state of foreign affairs and cooperation, who is visiting Bulgaria. Views were exchanged on further expanding and deepening the bilateral economic and scientific-technical relations between the two countries in the sphere of agriculture, production and processing of some raw materials and of phosphates and nonferrous metals. During the talks, issues connected with Bulgaria's experience in developing Morocco's power supply sources on the basis of low-caloric coals were also discussed. They were pleased to establish that there were favorable conditions and a good atmosphere between the two countries for cooperation in all spheres.

Meeting With Lukanov

AU111601 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs of Morocco and leader of the Moroccan delegation to the second session of the Joint Bulgarian-Moroccan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. During the talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the past development of Bulgarian-Moroccan ties. At the same time, it was emphasized that the economic potential of Bulgaria and Morocco allows substantially further expansion of the ties. Certain definite possibilities for expanding bilateral economic ties in such spheres as production and processing of phosphates, nonferrous metals, machine-building, agriculture and so forth were also discussed.

The second session of the Joint Bulgarian-Moroccan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended. The 2-day session reviewed the results of the decisions made at the first committee's session held in 1979. Issues of further expanding bilateral cooperation in the sphere of trade, industry, agriculture, mining-geological activity, power supply and the prospects of the scientific-technical cooperation were also discussed.

A protocol on the session's results was also signed.

Protocol Signed

AU121412 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 12 Nov (BTA)--Yesterday a protocol was signed on the second session of the Bulgaro-Moroccan Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, which was held here.

The document provides for increasing the trade between the two countries, expanding the contacts in agriculture as well as industrial cooperation in electric and I.C.E. truck production and in metal tool production. In the years to come the reciprocal commodity exchange is expected to be doubled, whereby the Bulgarian export to Morocco will considerably grow. Measures have been outlined for rendering assistance to Morocco in carrying out geological prospecting in exploring beds of iron ore, nonferrous metals, petroschists, coal and other minerals. Morocco will make use of the Bulgarian experience in stock breeding and plant growing, in building irrigation equipment and fodder base in the field of forest economy. Bulgaria is to send over specialists to that country--lecturers for the secondary educational establishments, agricultural specialists, etc.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR

AU120827 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday received and gave a luncheon for Luctan Motyka, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with the latter's final departure from the country.

Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR LONDON 12 NOVEMBER

AU121605 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of Great Britain, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for London today.

At Sofia Airport he was seen off by responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by representatives of the British Embassy in Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES 1981-82 DRAFT SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU130835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] At a session held today the government discussed a draft plan on the socioeconomic development of the country for 1981-82 which will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval. Based on the expected successful fulfillment of the 1980 plan and on the possibilities that are opening for a comprehensive rationalization of social development by automating production and technological processes, by implementing highly effective scientific-technical solutions and by deepening socialist economic integration, further economic development of the country is secure. Attention is mainly directly to resolving the problem of living standards and other social problems such as ensuring market funds, increasing and diversifying products for mass consumption, expanding public services, fulfilling the housing program, improving health protection and enhancing its efficiency, carrying out education reform and realizing the programs for environmental protection and labor safety.

The organizational work to update the unified engineering designs and the counter plans [nasreshtnite planove], as well as the preparatory work in order to begin the new economic year normally, the year of the 12th BCP Congress, has been strengthened.

The Council of Ministers also approved a decree on the work of the state and economic organs involved in longterm program activity as adopted by the national Komsomol conference. This decree creates standard regulations to resolve the problems of education and development of youth as well as for qualitative improvements in training and in self-fulfillment of youth, according to the formulations given in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee.

The government also adopted draft [words indistinct] on registration of citizens in Bulgaria.

HUNGARY'S KADAR ARRIVES IN BRATISLAVA, TALKS WITH HUSAK

LD121500 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, arrived in Czechoslovakia this morning for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

The esteemed guest was welcomed on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border at Rusovce by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; members of the Presidium of the Central Committee, and the leading secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava, Gejza Slapka; Ladislav Martinka, mayor of Bratislava, and other representatives of the city. After the welcome the motorcade left for the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic. In Bratislava Comrade Janos Kadar was cordially welcomed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. They went together to Bratislava Castle where shortly after 1100 talks started between Comrades Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar.

In the course of the talks the representatives of the two fraternal parties and countries informed each other about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress and about the topical tasks faced in the current stage of the construction of an advanced socialist society by the Czechoslovak and Hungarian people.

Gustav Husak informed Janos Kadar about the preparations of the 16th CPCZ Congress. They also assessed the main directions of the further development of mutual ccoperation between the two fraternal parties and countries. They stressed that there is decisive importance for further strengthening and deepening friendship and Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in the firm link between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. They noted with satisfaction that the economic, cultural and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Hungarian People's Republic is developing successfully. The cooperation and specialization of production are deepening and there is a growth of mutual trade exchange. The two states have a permanent interest in the mutual economic contacts on the basis of the agreed coordination of the 5-year plans and the deepening of all-round cooperation in the implementation of the joint program of the CEMA member countries.

Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar also exchanged views on the topical questions of the current situation in the world and the international communist and workers' movement.

The deliberations of the leading representatives of the two fraternal parties took place in a comradely, cordial and friendly atmosphere. The deliberations confirmed the full identity of views on all questions discussed and contributed to the further deepening of all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP and between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic.

At the close of the talks a joint communique was adopted.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, gave a festive luncheon today in honor of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, which was attended by member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, and by members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and Gejza Slapka, leading secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava. Toasts were delivered at the lucheon by Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar.

Departure for Budapest

LD121644 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, left for Budapest this afternoon. The Hungarian guest was seen off in Bratislava by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, as well as Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY BOTVIN

LD121650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received today in Prague Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. During a comradely conversation they discussed some specific questions connected with the further development and all-round deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

LIPAVSKY SAYS POLISH CRISES AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

AU121741 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "The State Council of the Polish People's Republic Calls for Calm and Honest Work; The Supreme Court Discusses Solidarity's Statutes Under the Threat of Strikes"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Nov--The situation in Poland is worsening again. After Solidarity representatives met with the premier it seemed that calm might prevail but immediately thereafter a new wave of emotions swept Poland. Last week postal employees in Poznan were on strike, now some health service employees and teachers are striking. Their demands go far beyond the agreements adopted in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. At the same time Solidarity continues to threaten a nationwide protest strike if on Monday, the 10th of November, the Supreme Court of the Polish People's Republic does not make a favorable decision on that organization's appeal against the decision of the Warsaw court.

In this tense atmosphere party aktiv meetings are taking place throughout the republic, in which the highest PZPR representatives are taking part The main purpose of the aktivs is, as TRYBUNA LUDU writes, to determine the most important tasks of all party links and each communist and to aggressively approach overcoming the difficult situation. Discussions are resounding with profound alarm at the development of the situation, but at the same time voices can be heard suggesting that there are ways to overcome the difficulties and problems.

The State Council of the Polish People's Republic adopted a decision on 7 November, in which it appeals to all citizens and organized social forces to carry out calm, honest and productive work, to consistently fulfill tasks and to help the farmers, on whose fields large quantities of sugar beets and potatoes still remain to be harvested. At the same time the State Council recommended all national councils take unpostponable steps to introduce normal rhythm into social life and production plants.

The citizens accept the State Council's resolution with gratification. The present development of the situation evokes serious alarm and anxiety about the future among an ever increasing part of the Polish people. In the last few days Polish television has been carrying statements by working people of various professions and political affiliation, in which they demand an end to the senseless, constantly increasing demands of the so-called new trade unions, an end to instigating unrest and uncertainty.

The female employees of the Wola knitwear factories sent a resolution to the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Solidarity trade union group, in which they call in the name of millions of Polish women and mothers for prudence and order in social life. They emphasize that solely and exclusively honest work can lead their homeland out of the severe crisis. The female employees of the knitwear factories call on all women and mothers in Poland to support their resolution.

Fewer and fewer goods are available on the market. There is a shortage, not only of meat, sugar and butter, but there are also problems in supplies of potatoes and coal. Because people do not have any certainty that the situation will be any better tomorrow, many of them are hoarding various foodstuffs. True, people have increasingly more money, but there are not more goods on the market because production is still not running at full speed and there are still quite a few instances of work stoppage as a manifestation of "support" for the new demands being submitted by Solidarity to the government.

This is how S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, described the situation last week in the V.I. Lenin metallurgical plant in Krakow: Solidarity abuses strikes as an argument in talks. Let us add that in its meeting with Solidarity representatives the government did everything to meet their demands halfway. It even expressed its readiness to cooperate with that group on all questions concerning normalization of social and economic life.

However, for the time being there is no sign and no trace of such cooperation on Solidarity's part. Indeed, it is rather the other way around--Solidarity clings to its own way, refusing to assume its share of responsibility for the development of the situation in the country. Threatening new strikes, it again extorts, even dictates, what it itself considers necessary and appropriate. It evidently ignores the demand voiced by K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a party aktiv in Poznan, that Solidarity take part in the solution of all problems concerning the life of factories and that it also assume responsibility. Solidarity does not even want to hear what M. Jagielski, Politburo member and deputy head of government of the Polish People's Republic, said at a party aktiv in Ciechanowie, namely that the escalation of additional demands, including wage demands, subverts the process of stabilization and that strikes lead nowhere, only make implementation of the concluded agreements more difficult and are directed against people's intrinsic interests.

The implications of all that have not only Polish, but broader dimensions. The political and economic crisis in Poland affects the entire international situation. It is appropriate to cite here the words of S. Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a party aktiv in Gdansk: Manifestations of the disintegration of social awareness are particularly unfavorable features. We must overcome such manifestations with the help of all healthy social forces. The party has its historical mission and bears responsibility for the fate of the state and the people. No one will relieve it of that mission and responsibility. In that context S. Olszowski emphasized the importance of Poland for the stability of the international situation and for detente, especially in Europe. We cannot afford, he said, a weakening of our position in the world, neither among our friends, nor in relation to the Western countries.

However, it does not seem that those viewpoints are cherished by the people in the new trade unions who have staked everything on one card--constant pressure on the government. They do not spare words about the "working class interests," which they are allegedly "justly" defending, but their deeds and entire conduct are a testimony of something completely different. One cannot thus but agree with S. Olszowski, who pointed out in Gdansk that it is necessary to keep in mind that in the present trade union movement in Poland there are also antisocialist forces, which--as he said--pose a threat to the trade union movement itself. S. Olszowski expressed his view in connection with the escalation of demands, including demands of a political character, demands which are backed by the threat of strikes, as he stressed.

The matter is thus clear. The aforementioned party aktivs made it clear that it is the task of all party members and organizations and bodies at all levels to act against all strike attempts. However, the matter is complicated. Many of our Polish friends tell us that if hostile forces exist in the very midst of the new trade unions it is to be expected that even the days to come will not bring any marked improvement of the situation and the waning of various emotions and tension, unless--of course, as our friends add--the trade unionists themselves, and above all communists, expose those hostile forces before the whole society and see to their banishment from the so-called new trade unions.

The dispute on the ideological character of the new trade unions--on which, after all, normalization of the entire social and economic life depends to a considerable extent--continues. According to a number of observers, it cannot be expected that this dispute will end with the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Polish People's Republic on the final wording of Solidarity's statutes. Today Solidarity employs force to succeed in keeping the party's leading role in society from being incorporated in its statutes. And tomorrow?

KOZIK COMPARES LABOR SITUATION IN WEST, CAMPAIGN ON POLAND

AU122053 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 7 November 1980 on page 5 carries a 1,400-word report on a speech by Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], at the 10th URO plenary session, held in Prague on 28-29 October 1980.

In the first part of his speech Kozik deals with the "growing attacks" on and "mass violations" of trade union rights in the capitalist world. Citing examples of the "drastic measures" being taken against trade unions in the West Kozik says: "In Great Britain the draft of a so-called employees' law has recently been drawn up, designed to virtually eliminate the right to strike, the right to organize picketing. Direct elections are to be replaced by indirect ones. In Portugal Law No 230 permits other bodies and organizations to interfere in trade union affairs. Its main purpose is to deprive the Portugese working people of their gains in the area of trade union rights. The Federal Court in the FRG recently ruled that the works councils have no right of co-determination when the enterpreneur extends normal working hours during a strike, because of the strike.

"This year's issue No 10 of DGB NACHRICHTEN [FRG Trade Union Federation news bulletin] states that at present trade union unity is being attacked and threatened as never before since the foundation of the [West] German Trade Union Federation." Having thus noted that "at home these gentlemen are stepping up, it could be said from day to day, attacks on trade unions, taking sharp steps against the elementary interests of the working people and tolerating discrimination of the grossest kind," Kozik calls it "more than paradoxical" that "at the same time they support and instigate in every way centrifugal forces weakening the unity, class and internationalist character of trade unions, which is also confirmed by their campaign in connection with the events in Poland."

Kozik goes on to discuss the attention paid by Western social democratic trade unions to the trade union movement in the developing world, in the attempt to orient it "in the spirit of reformist ideology," and stresses the need to "markedly increase our political, moral and internationalist aid" to those trade unions. Kozik mentions the revolutionary trade union movement's solidarity fund, noting that this year material aid worth KCS 16 million has been extended to "the fraternal trade union federations of Vietnam, Cuba, Afghanistan, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Mali, South Africa, Namibia, Guinea, Ethiopia, Cyprus, Greece and, recently, to the trade unions of Algeria and numerous Arab countries such as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, Syria, Palestine and Lebanon.

Significant support and aid is also being extended to the international trade union committee of solidarity with the workers and people of Chile, which has its headquarters in Prague." Aid from the revolutionary trade union movements' solidarity fund has also been extended to trade unions of other Latin American countries, Kozik adds.

More important than material aid and "most precious capital" is, however, the education of foreign trade union cadres in seminars organized by the Antonin Zapotocky Trade Union School, Kozik says in conclusion, urging all "trade union bodies, organizations and members to continue to actively promote solidarity everywhere, where our class brothers need it."

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES 'ANTI-LENIN CAMPAIGN' OF WEST

AU121318 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 80 p 5

[Eugen Hanisko article: "About the Current Endeavors of Anti-Leninism; Program of De-Leninization"]

[Excerpts] The anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth has become an international holiday despite the strenuous efforts of imperialist forces. At the same time, however, we are also witnessing a big and concentrated attack on Leninism.

Our class enemies, the opponents of Leninism, have comprehensively prepared for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. That we must objectively admit. Out of fear of the ideas of Leninism, they are striving to adapt it to their need, they are refuting or falsifying revolutionary teaching. They are gluing together and constructing various absurd bibliographic data and stories from Lenin's life in order to present him to the world as an obsessed fanatic without human qualities who did not know the whole of Marxism and passed himself off as Marx's successor. In recent months, Western bourgeois publishing houses produced and published Lenin's "biographies" that are full of untruths and nonsense. It is enough to leaf through the creations of Messrs Robert Payne, Stephen Possony, Adam Ulam, David Shub and others, to see the obvious concealed behind this interest in V.I. Lenin--the organized effort to unfold a comprehensive and broad anti-Leninin campaign in the West. All these creations are being published as cheap pocket books in mass editions in such a way as to influence especially the young reader, who has not had the opportunity to learn to know the genesis of the class struggles, and who knows about the Soviet Union and Lenin only, or mainly, what bourgeois propaganda has served him until now.

Revolution as Robbery

Let us ponder at least two substantial falsifications, offered to a mass reader by anti-Leninist propaganda.

APN political commentator Gennadiy Gerasimov undertook an interesting reserach not so long ago. In an archive he had a look, for example, at what the New York TIMES, which regards itself as the most objective newspaper in America, wrote in 1917 about the course of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In its 8 November 1917 edition, the New York TIMES' greatest news was the report on the outcome of the New York mayoral election and not the Russian revolution. At that time it modestly wrote that "the Bolsheviks occupied the buildings of official institutions." Only 10 days later it carried another report saying that, allegedly, the real objective of the Bolsheviks is to "confiscate all monies in the banks, and even of private persons, and to divide the loot;" thus not a revolution, but a sort of a robbery. Even in January 1924, when Lenin died, the New York TIMES did not print a single good word about him. Trotskiy received the most publicity. On the anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the Voice of America introduced a serialized study by R. Pipes, professor of history at Harvard University, who is regarded as the leading expert on the history of the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

The professor wrote: "It is generally now known that in October 1917 Lenin was hiding, and that the Bolsheviks drive to power was directed by Trotskiy. Trotskiy was, above all, the man who organized the Bolshevik coup in October 1917, the so-called October Revolution. Without him the Bolsheviks would not have seized power in Ocotber." The class blindness of a historian leads him to his own stylization and falsification of historical facts. After all, anyone who only superficially knew that extensive theoretical, ideological and political struggle waged by Lenin from the time he joined the revolutionary movement, who knows the extensive organizational work done by Lenin in the interest of the establishment of a revolutionary party of the workers class as its leading, organized and involved vanguard, cannot have any doubt about the prominent role of his personality not only in the history of the Russian, but also of the international revolutionary movement.

That is being realized also by some bourgeois historians who, when writing about Lenin, are at least trying to given an impression of objectiveness. For this reason their anti-Lenin attacks usually begin with recognizing Lenin's role in history. For example, the aforementioned Payne calls Lenin "possibly the only undisputed political genius born in the current epoch," in order to immediately, together with other falsifiers, degrade that role by saying that Lenin's activity and his teaching were of importance only for Russia at the beginning of the century, but today all that is no longer topical, or perhaps it is interesting from the historical viewpoint at the most.

Coincidence or Objective Law

Into this concept, as a rule, fits also the assertion that Lenin's and the Bolsheviks' getting to power was just a coincidence, because--as Salisbury wrote--"the state power was lying in the street without a master and the Bolsheviks picked it up and grabbed it." Someone else could also have done it. The truth, however, was that Lenin and the Bolsheviks had been preparing the Great October Socialist Revolution ideologically, politically and organizationally for many years.

Various anti-Leninists are repeating ad infinitum that October was undemocratic and that it was the work of only a small group of leading Bolsheviks. But how is it possible then that Lenin and the Bolsheviks, who "coincidentally picked up" the state power on the street, were not only able to stretch it across the country, but also to defend it in the struggle against internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention; and that even a 5-million strong army of Nazi Germany, that treacherously attacked the Soviet fatherland and drove it to patriotic war that ended with the defeat of the aggressor, did not succeed in breaking this power?

The whole essence was precisely in the fact that the October Revolution was the people's revolution, as Lenin stressed, because it mobilized the broadest masses of the working people to a historical creative activity that was given birth to by the world's first socialist state, and also the mighty material, political and ideological base of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. In that is the strength of Leninism. If that were not the case, there would be no need for bourgeois propaganda to devote so much energy and resources to the struggle against Leninism.

In recent months we could have convinced ourselves that this is a struggle that is often waged in a very mean and treacherous manner. If there were no arguments available, then they had to be invented. For example, what the gentlemen from the French radio France-Inter did was not very professional. They were quite seriously trying to convince listeners that the tribute paid to Lenin in the socialist countries smacks of the mystical worship of holy ones, and that the words employed by communists in connection with Lenin are close to those with which the church sings praise to its saints.

Mr Rosenblum from the aforementioned institution invented a still greater nonsense. He wrote: "After all, it is known that all Lenin's works are censored, that anything that attests to his doubts and suffering has been struck out. That applies in particular to Lenin's testament which he wrote shortly before he died." A normal French reader or listener has no opportunity to verify for himself the facts brought forward by Rosenblum. And this gentleman counts on that--just like many of his similar colleagues. But our reader has that opportunity. The last of V.I. Lenin's letters and essays including his testament that should have been, according to Mr Rosenblum, kept secret, have been published in our country several times. We find the testament in the 36th tome of V.I. Lenin's collected works and in the fifth tome of selected writings, and these documents will certainly be published in the 45th tome of the new edition of collected works now being gradually published by the PRAVDA publishing house.

But we are not after proving or refuting something that has been produced in the past few months by "venal souls of capitalism" against Leninism. We only wanted to draw attention to how the adversaries of Leninism are emplying all possible methods, gross and vulgar methods not excepted, in their struggle against it. However, history is the key and decisive judge, and it shows us that the world has been developing along the trends shown by Marxism-Leninism. And even the hue and cry of its adversaries cannot change a thing about that.

INDRA, DELEGATION DEPART FOR INDIA, SRI LANKA 12 NOV

LD131010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] An official delegation of the Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, member of the Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left yesterday by air for a visit to India and Sri Lanka.

The delegation has been invited by the chairmen of the upper and lower chambers of the parliament of the Republic of India and by the chairman of the parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

STROUGAL INAUGURATES PRAGUE-BRATISLAVA HIGHWAY 8 NOV

LD081442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Prague-Bratislava highway was ceremonially inaugurated this morning. Petr Voldan and Vladimir Kalina are reporting from the border between Moravia and Slovakia:

[Begin recording] [Voldan] We are reporting from the highway bridge across the Morava River, from the spot where the leader of the party and government delegation, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, cut the tape and opened for public use the last sector, Breclav-Kuty, and thus also the entire highway from Prague via Brno to Bratislava. The ceremony was also attended by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premiers of the two national governments, Josef Korcak and Peter Colotka, Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman, and other guests.

[Kalina] A ceremonial speech from the tribune, decorated with the slogan "We have fulfilled the task of the 15th CPCZ Congress--We have handed over ahead of schedule on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of Great October the complete Prague-Bratislava highway," was delivered by federal Minister of Transportation Vladimir Blazek, who thanked all the builders of the highway, the contractors, designers and suppliers as well as leading workers at certain ministries and national committees.

"He stressed the boundless selflessness of working people at the working site which, especially at geographically difficult sections, was the foundation of the joint success." [end recording]

Report on Strougal Address

LD082023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] In the presence of a party-government delegation led by federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the completed Prague-Brno-Bratislava Highway was inaugurated today near Nanzhot on a bridge spanning the Morava River.

The highway construction crew then met at a ceremonial aktiv at Velke Bilovice. In the main speech Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed that the inauguration of the last section of the highway marks the successful completion of a very demanding and important communication project and the fulfillment of one of the important tasks set by the 15th party congress. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, General Secretary of the party Central Committee and President of the Republic Gustav Husak, the Federal Government and the Governments of the Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic, he congratulated all the builders of the project on its completion.

He thanked them on behalf of all citizens, who today and in years to come will use the result of their honest work. The construction of a project of such a size represents a considerable incursion into the countryside, localities and the life of people, stated Comrade Lubomir Strougal. He paid tribute to the work of designers and noted that the highway has been situated in the countryside with feeling and creates a harmonic entity with the surroundings.

Comrade Strougal further recalled that in the course of the past 10 years we have built and are putting into operation a number of extensive transportation projects. He stressed that the density and quality of the road network in Czechoslovakia places it among the leaders in Europe. This is also borne out by the scope of this highway, which bears comparison with communication lines of that type in Europe, said Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

Further Report

LD082232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpts] In the presence of a party-government delegation led by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the completed Prague-Brno-Bratislava Highway was inaugurated today near Nanzhot on a bridge spanning the Morava River. The motor builders then met at a ceremonial aktiv at Velke Bilovice.

Now, when we are standing before this beautiful and useful project, Comrade Strougal said, we recall that enormous amount of work from which the highway has grown. Embodied in it is the talent and the know-how of scientists, geologists and designers, and the skill, experiences and selflessness of construction workers of many professions. We hope especially that the new highway will contribute significantly to improving overall transportation conditions in our state as well as to saving fuel.

The 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed Comrade Lubomir Strougal, drew attention to the need to eliminate with greater resoluteness weaker spots in our transportation system.

The results of the broadly based division of labor, cooperation in production, in distribution, exports and imports as well as the transportation of millions of people and their satisfaction depend on the performance of transportation and its precision and flexibility.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on to deal with the tasks of transportation in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and with securing the development of the technical base, above all of railroad transportation, as to investment and materials.

In this connection he also pointed at the need for reducing any further demand on transportation from the manufacturing sector and for the elimination of transportation that is neither justified nor reasonable.

With regard to the construction of the road network, Comrade Strougal said that we would continue this in the coming years. This is because, among other things, our country is by its position a natural and important international transportation crossroad. The highway opened today is a part of one of the main long-distance routes that have been included in the long-term target program of cooperation among the CEMA member-countries in transportation. It is also a part of the big international project of highways linking the states of northern and southern Europe, which will contribute significantly to the development of international division of labor and tourism. In keeping with our possibilities we intend to continue the program of the construction of the highway network, in particular of those sections which we have already started.

At the close of his speech Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal spoke about preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress. The principal orientation is clear cut. A prerequisite of the further society-wide development and the maintenance of the standard of living is the substantial raising of the performance of our society, the growth of production, quality and labor productivity, optimal utilization of fuels, energy, and raw and production materials. We have to utilize to a greater extent fixed assets, to employ better and more efficiently than hitherto manpower and to take advantage more responsibly of the not small reserves that exist almost in every sphere of our activity. In people, their knowledge and experiences, their conscious attitude to the matters and affairs that are common to all, we have the most valuable treasure as well as the main source of certainties for today, and the future, stressed Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

HUSAK ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD122108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A working conference was held in Bratislava this evening, attended by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak, and leading party workers of the CPSL City Committee. The conference was also attended by member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and First Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Jozef Lenart.

Comrade Gustav Husak spoke at the conference about the main topical questions of CPCZ activities and the life of our society.

He pointed out that the efforts of communists and all working people of our homeland are concentrated at present on the fulfilment of the tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, achieving the best possible results in industrial and agricultural production and in other sectors, at all places of work. Party, state and economic organs and organizations pay great attention to the completion of work on the draft of the next 5-year plan and to the (?concentration) of tasks in the socioeconomic and other spheres of life of Socialist Czechoslovakia for next year, 1981.

Comrade Gustav Husak acquainted the participants in the conference with how preparations for the 16th party congress are developing in the party and in the whole of our homeland after the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The conclusions of the Central Committee have been discussed at meetings of regional and district committees which set concrete tasks for the coming precongress period. He voiced a high appreciation of the development of political and working activities, of the broadly expanding socialist competitions aimed at the fulfilment of the current tasks and at ensuring the long-term basic line of the policy of the CPCZ, at a substantial perfecting and higher effectiveness of all work. He paid tribute to the work of the city party organization in Bratislava. The communists and all working people of the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, by means of their selfless activities and responsible approach to the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to them, contribute to the fulfilment of the program of construction of an advanced and developed socialist society approved by the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and on his own behalf, Comrade Husak gave sincere thanks for this selfless work, which is the most convincing proof of their trust and active support for the policy of our party. In the course of the past 5 years, Bratislava has taken a great step forward. Much has been done for an all-round flowering of the city, for the development of the economy, for the enrichment of the scientific and cultural life, as well as improving the conditions of citizens' lives. But we all are still faced with a lot of work. He stressed the responsible attitude with which Bratislava communists approached the elaboration of the conclusions and tasks of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and voiced the conviction that in the coming months, too, party members and working people of the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic will work in such a way as to be able to come forward at the 16th congress before the entire party, before working people of our homeland, with the awareness that they had honorably fulfilled their tasks, that they are contributing by their work to the flowering of our socialist country.

JAKES ADDRESSES EIGHTH COOPERATIVE FARMERS PLENUM SESSION

LD122138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The expanded eighth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers in Prague today reviewed the union's participation in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee's 13th session and the ninth statewide congress of unified agricultural cooperatives. It also discussed tasks in fulfilling the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee's 18th session, and tasks of ensuring the national economic plan for 1981. The session noted that in preparing next year's plans it is necessary to create conditions for achieving a higher effectiveness of agricultural production, utilization of production reserves, strengthening the economic interest of agricultural enterprises in fulfilling and exceeding planned tasks.

The implementation of measures to improve the system of planned management of the national economy in unified agricultural cooperatives will represent constant growth of labor productivity, reduction of costs, saving of materials and fuels, and an effective husbanding of fodder.

Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary, stressed the irreplaceable position of the Union of Cooperative Farmers in the work with people and in deepending internal cooperative democracy. He stressed it is necessary, in close cooperation between agricultural production and service enterprises and the scientific-research base, to create conditions for optimal utilization of products, for raising self-sufficiency of agricultural production and for reducing dependence on imports from abroad.

BRIEFS

IRISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Tadhag O'Sullivan, ambassador of the Republic of Ireland to the CSSR, has left the country after completing his tour of duty. He was seen off by Josef Hroch, deputy head of diplomatic protocol at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG MINISTER DEPARTS--Heinz Eyrich, minister of justice of Baden-Wuerttemberg, and his entourage left Prague on 3 November. During his visit to the CSSR he had talks with representatives of the Czechoslovak Government Commission for the Prosecution of Nazi War Crininals. He also paid a visit to Lidice and to Terezin, where he laid wreaths. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

NEW TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR--Nouredinne Mejdoub, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to the CSSR, arrived in Prague on 4 November. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

COMPUTER TESTS--"International" tests of computer systems and peripheral equipment developed by the Zilina Research Institute of Computer Technology began in Bratislava on 4 November. For 10 days a commission of experts from Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR will test and assess the technical range and reliability of the equipment, which will be exhibited in the House of Technology of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society in Bratislava on 12-15 November. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

SUGAR BEET HARVEST--By 2 November sugar beets were harvested from 77 percent of the area under cultivation in the Czech Socialist Republic; by the same date sugar refineries in the Czech Socialist Republic procured 55 percent of the sugar beet procurement plan. In Slovakia sugar beets remain to be harvested from about 25 percent of the area under cultivation. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

AIR SERVICE RESUMED--The Czhecoslovak airlines announce that the Prague-Zilina-Prague air route will be renewed as of 10 November 1980. There will be five round trips a week, Monday through Friday. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 4 Nov 80 p 5 AU]

NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE--A new telephone exchange was commissioned at the new Prague housing estate Bohnice today. The workers of the Tesla Karlin enterprise and the management of telecommunications completed it 25 months ahead of schedule. The inauguration of the exchange was attended by Antonin Kapek, member of the Central Committee Presidium and the chief secretary of the Prague Municipal CPCZ Committee, Vlastimil Chalupa, federal minister of communications, and other representatives. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 30 Oct 80 LD]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON HONECKER VISIT TO AUSTRIA

City Tour, Luncheon Held

LD111800 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker, today again stressed the good-neighborly relations between the GDR and Austria in further meetings with leading Austrian and Viennese personalities. This morning, the second day of his visit to Austria, he was a guest in the Vienna city hall, the Parliament building and at the international center of the so-called UN-City.

The GDR head of state stressed the great value of personal contacts, between the representatives of states with different social systems as well, for the continuation and deepening of the process of detente. He particularly praised the role of deputies in the continuous shaping of bilateral relations.

The president of the Austrian National Council, Anton Benya, took the opportunity to note the friendly contacts which exist between the Austrian National Council and the GDR People's Chamber.

At midday the Austrian federal chancellor, Dr Bruno Kriesky, gave a luncheon in honor of Erich Honecker on behalf of the federal government. The meeting, in which Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger also took part, provided a further opportunity to continue the previous day's talks in an open-minded atmosphere.

Linz Steelworks Tour

LD122040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1142 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Linz, 12 Nov (ADN)--Erich Honecker today laid wreaths at the site of the former fascist concentration camp of Mauthausen, near Linz. He was honoring the memory of over 122,000 men and women from more than 30 nations who were murdered there between 1938 and 1945. Accompanied by Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, and other GDR and Austrian public figures, the chairman of the GDR Council of State also stopped at the GDR's memorial, built in 1967.

Erich Honecker, accompanied by Dr Kirchschlaeger, then visited the Voest Alpine A.G. in Linz. The two statesmen were given a friendly welcome by the works management and a large number of employees. Managing director Heribert Apfalter briefed Erich Honecker on the product range and history of the country's largest nationalized enterprise, which maintains many business contacts with the GDR and other countries. During a tour of the steelworks, the cold rolling mill and the steel and machine construction plant Erich Honecker had cordial conversations with employees.

Luncheon in Linz

LD122036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Linz, 12 Nov (ADN)--The board of Voest Alpine A.G. gave a luncheon today in honor of Erich Honecker, following his tour of the plant. In their toasts, director general Heribert Apfalter and the chairman of the GDR State Council emphasized the cooperation which has existed for many yearsbetween GDR enterprises and Voeest Alpine A.G. They both welcomed further cooperation, which will have even greater dimensions.

The director general expressed his pleasure that Voest Alpine A.G. is considered by the GDR as a partner in the expansion of its great industrial enterprises. "We are greatly interested in further expanding cooperation between the GDR and Voest Alpine which has existed for decades," said Apfalter. The positive development of relations was given special emphasis by the fourth syndicate agreement concluded today which has a total volume of trade valued at 16 billion schillings.

Erich Honecker said in his toast he was deeply impressed by the cordial reception given him and his entourage by Voest Alpine. During the instructive explanations at the beginning of his visit it was said that "a stable basis for the development of friendship exists between the GDR and Austria, which for a long time has already been contained in the economic relations."

Discussing the order for Voest Alpine for the construction of a converter steelworks in Eisenhuettenstadt, Erich Honecker pointed to the reliable trade relations between GDR foreign trade enterprises and the Austrian enterprise which has now lasted for decades. He said in conclusion: "We are deeply convinced that the new converter steelworks in Eisenhuettenstadt will contribute toward relations to show anew that this friendship between the GDR and Austria is of such quality as the steelworks you are going to build in our country."

Salzburg Visit

LD122010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Salzburg, 12 Nov (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Salzburg this afternoon accompanied by Austrian Federal President Dr Rudold Kirchschlaeger.

The guests were cordially welcomed at Salzburg rail station by Provincial Governor Dr Wilfried Haslauer.

Salzburg Governor's Reception

LD122340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2105 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Salzburg, 12 Nov (ADN)--The third day of Erich Honecker's state visit to Austria ended today with a reception given by the Salzburg provincial governor, Dr Wilfried Haslauer, in honor of the chairman of the GDR State Council. The festive evening in the Archbishop's Palace was attended by Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, representatives of the province and city of Salzburg and Erich Honecker's official entourage.

During the friendly reception Dr Wilfried Haslauer and Erich Honecker proposed toasts.

Following the reception the guests toured the historical rooms of the palace and then attended an organ recital in the Franziskaner Kirche.

FRG DEMARCHE OVER WORK OF CORRESPONDENTS REJECTED

LD121830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN)--The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decisively rejected a demarche by the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR concerning the alleged obstruction of the work of FRG correspondents. Emphatic attention was drawn to the fact that the carrying out of journalistic activities could take place solely within the framework of the valid GDR legal system.

DPA: ARTISTS DENIED EXIT PERMITS TO FRG

LD121850 Hamburg DPA in German 1640 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 12 Nov (DPA)--Until further notice, GDR artists will not be allowed to travel to the Federal Republic. This information was received by the singer Barbara Thalheim from a senior official of the East Berlin agency dealing with artists. She said in a statement, which became known in West Berlin today, that the denial of exit permits covered visual artists, authors, musicians and song writers. The reason given for the refusal was aggravated international relations and the desire for recognition of GDR citizenship.

According to Frau Thalheim, only artists directly affected are aware of the new line taken by the GDR authorities. Agencies in the West had been given different reasons for the cancellation of events. She said that the situation was worse than she could even have imagined and affected her living as an artist. She had written to the Ministry of Culture explaining her situation and that of four musicians working with her and asked for 3-year visas for all of them.

She said that she would apply for permission to leave the GDR only in the very last resort, only if she was unable to satisfy her economic needs. She emphasized that she was a native of the GDR and loyal to it, "for all the shortcomings, weaknesses and fears my country seems to have. For otherwise it would not react in this manner."

STOPH MEETS WITH SYRIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

LD122008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN)--Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, received on Wednesday the deputy chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers for Economic Affairs, 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Regional Executive of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syrian side of the GDR-Syrian joint economic committee, for a friendly meeting.

'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah conveyed cordial greetings from the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party general secretary and Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, as well as from the chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Willi Stoph.

Questions on the further development of the friendly relations between both states as well as questions of international development of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting. The guest spoke about the situation in Syria and about the consistent struggle against the machinations of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. In this connection he paid tribute to the GDR's consistent work for the just cause of the Syrian people.

Willi Stoph briefed his guest on the GDR's political and economic development, especially about the working peoples' mass initiative in preparation of the 10th SED Congress.

He assured the Syrian people of the solidarity and support of the GDR, and wished further progress in the country's progressive development.

DEFENSE MINISTER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF BORDER SOLDIER

LD122212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Rostock, 12 Nov (ADN)--The noncommissioned officer of the GDR Border Troops, Ulrich Steinhauer, who on 4 November was treacherously murdered while carrying out his responsible duty in the protection of the GDR state borders, was today buried with military honors with the heavy participation of the population of the Ribnitz-Damgarten Kreis and Rostock Bezirk. On behalf of the collegium of the Ministry of Defense and on his own behalf, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, conveyed to the parents and siblings of the murdered NCO his deeply felt sympathy.

"In noncommissioned officer Ulrich Steinhauer the GDR Border Troops lose a comrade who was always ready for action and aware of his duty, who true to the oath of allegiance always gave his best in fulfilling the military tasks for the protection of our socialist homeland in an exemplary manner," stressed the minister in his condolence message. In tribute to his exemplary and selfless fulfillment of his duty he promoted Ulrich Steinhauer posthumously to noncommissioned officer and honored him with the fighting order "for services for people and fatherland." The Central Council of the FDJ decorated the young patriot with the Artur-Becker medal in gold.

Together with his parents, Ursula and Hans Steinhauer, and his five siblings, the last honors were paid to the dear departed in a moving funeral ceremony by fighting comrades from the border unit "Hanno Guenter" and former work colleagues from the Ribnitz-Damgarten agricultural enterprise. Maj Gen Erich Woellner, commanding officer of a unit of GDR Border Troops, paid tribute to the life of the 24-year-old class-conscious worker. In school, as a Thaelmann Pioneer and later as a member of the FDJ and the Society for Sport and Technology, in his training and later in his work as a carpenter--everywhere he gave of his best. Also as border soldier he always met the high demands of the service for the reliable protection of the GDR state border. Through high achievements, through his modesty and constant readiness to help he gained the trust, recognition and regard of his collective.

In fulfilling the combat order for the defense of the state border he was slain by a bullet of an underhanded and unscrupulous criminal. "Ulrich Steinhauer will live on in the hearts and deeds of generations of young border soldiers. The murderer of our unforgettable comrade merits the comtempt of all our people," Major General Woellner said.

The coffin was then borne past a guard of honor of border soldiers to its last resting place in Ribnitz cemetery accompanied by members of the family and fighting comrades, delegations of local party and state organs and social organizations. They bade farewell to noncommissioned officer Ulrich Steinhauer to the tune of Chopin's Funeral March and the salute of a guard of honor of the GDR Border Troops.

At this moving moment we condemn the treacherous crime and demand the extradition of the murderer who has fled to West Berlin to the competent GDR organs, said Werner Faehling, first secretary of the SED Ribnitz-Damgarten Kreis Executive, on behalf of all those present. For the border soldiers it was an obligation true to the legacy of noncommissioned officer Ulrich Steinhauer to protect their socialist homeland courageously and watchfully at all times against all attacks by the enemies of socialism.

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL PROCESSING--At present nearly 30,000 tons of crude oil are being processed in Schwedt petrochemical complex every day. This is twice as much per week as was (?used) in the GDR in 1950. Crude oil processing in the GDR rose from 1962 to 1979 from 2.5 million tons, 90 percent of which comes via pipeline from Soviet sources. In terms of total output, some 60 percent of all gasoline and 40 percent of diesel fuel, raw materials for manmade fibers and other chemical products and raw materials are produced in Schwedt, the GDR's biggest crude oil refinery. Products produced here currently are worth DM 10 billion per annum. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0659 GMT 10 Nov 80 LD]

GERA BEZIRK DAM--A new dam was completed on 8 November 1980 in Hohenleuben, Gera Bezirk. It was completed 1 year ahead of schedule and it dams up the unused water of the Leuba, a tributary of the Saale and Weisse Elster Rivers. The reservoir will supply water for the irrigation of 1,300 hectares of fields and pastures as well as for numerous factories between Gera and Zeulenroda. There will be 5 million cubic meters of water daily for industrial purposes. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1853 GMT 9 Nov 80 DW]

KADAR RETURNS HOME AFTER VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD131112 Budapest MTI in English 0628 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 12 Nov (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, returned to Budapest on Wednesday evening from his friendly, business visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

BULGARIAN MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER FOREIGN MINISTRY MEETINGS

LD121340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs has left Hungary. Petur Mladenov was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Frigyes Puja. The two foreign ministers held an exchange of views about Hungarian-Bulgarian relations and some important international issues. Mladenov was also received by Janos Kadar.

PPF NATIONAL COUNCIL, SAWPY HOLD ROUNDTABLE TALKS ON CSCE

AU112043 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Under the cooperation agreement between the PPF National Council and the SAWPY, a SAWPY delegation led by Iztok Zagar, secretary for international relations, visited Budapest from 3 to 6 November.

The Yugoslav delegation participated in an exchange of views on political, economic and cultural issues pertaining to security and cooperation in Europe at roundtable discussions organized by the PPF National Council and the Hungarian National Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Tasks of deepening detente and social preparation of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were discussed at the meetings. The roundtable discussions were presided over by Bela Molnar, secretary of the PPF National Council; Gyula Gyovai, director of the Hungarian foreign affairs institute; and university professor Jozsef Nyilas--members of the Presidium of the Hungarian National Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Several members of the committee and prominent experts participated in the discussions.

The Yugoslav People's Front delegation was received by Bela Kovacs, secretary of the PPF National Council. The delegation departed from Budapest on Thursday.

PARLIAMENTARIAN MEETS WITH FINNISH LEADERS, DISCUSSES CSCE

LD121234 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Nov (MTI)--Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly and leader of the Hungarian parliamentary delegation currently on an official visit to Finland, was received on Tuesday by Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland. The Hungarian delegation was also received by Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

During the day the delegation held talks in the Finnish parliament with the delegation led by Johannes Virolainen, president of the parliament. Members of the Finnish delegation were the vice-presidents of the parliament, as well as the leaders of the political parties. The delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly met and held talks with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Finnish parliament, and attended the session of parliament as well.

The talks with the Finnish president, as well as the leaders of parliament and political life, were held in a warm, open and friendly atmosphere. Both sides spoke of the actual questions of international life, as well as the life of the two countries. In connection with the international situation they stated with concern that many problems have accumulated especially of late. At the same time they expressed their hope that the European states and peoples will find the solution, in the spirit of the conference held in Helsinki in 1975, for not simply continuing their hitherto cooperation but for further deepening and developing this by assuring a favourable political atmosphere for detente. Both sides pointed out that, in the atmosphere of the proper political will and mutual trust, the work of the Madrid conference will be successful. They emphasized that the delgations of their countries will make efforts in this direction in the Spanish capital.

Speaking of the relations between the two countries, both the Hungarian delegation and the Finnish negotiating partners emphasized the friendly character of these, that they are free of problems. At the parliamentary talks they specially emphasized the excellent relations which have developed between the legislative bodies of the two countries. In connection with economic questions both sides acknowledged with satisfadction that these relations are also good and are developing. At the same time they pointed out that there are still many possibilities to be exploited in the development of economic-trade relations; there are great reserves.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

AU112050 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Nov 80 p 3

["Message by Hungarian Leaders"]

[Text] To Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Moscow, the Kremlin.

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people our ardent comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our people as a whole.

With the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a new era began in the history of mankind, the era of a revolutionary transformation of the world. The struggle of the international workers movement and the national liberation movement obtained a tremendous impetus. Under the example and impact of Great October, the sociopolitical countenance of the world has been radically transformed in the past 63 years.

During the period of the more than six decades that have elapsed, the Soviet people, under CPSU leadership, have completed the construction of an advanced socialist society and are now working on building a communist society. In conformity with the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in the spirit of preparations for the party's 26th congress, the Soviet Union has achieved outstanding successes in the development of socialist economy, science and culture. These outstanding results inspire the peoples who have adopted the path of socialism and social progress to new deeds throughout the world.

Even in the present complex international situation, the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy is playing a determining role in the struggle to strengthen international peace and security, consolidate the achievements of detente, reduce tension and promote social progress. The Soviet Union's initiatives toward restraining the arms race and reducing armed forces and armaments reflect the aspirations of the peace-loving peoples of the world and serve the interests of mankind as a whole.

Being able to continue to rely on their true friend and ally, the Soviet Union, is an invaluable and irreplaceable source of strength for the Hungarian people, who are striving to implement the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and build an advanced socialist society. The fact that our ideals and objectives are identical and our interests coincide constitutes a firm foundation of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our peoples. Our friendly cooperation is growing stronger and broader with each passing day and multifaceted relations between our countries are expanding and becoming increasingly comprehensive.

In the future also, the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic will--in the spirit of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in order to accomplish our common objectices--struggle together with the CPSU and the Soviet Union and the rest of the fraternal socialist countries to consolidate the unity of the international communist and workers movement, collaborate among all anti-imperialist forces and strengthen universal peace and international security and social progress.

On the anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, this great holiday of the world progressive forces, we wish the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people further outstanding successes in building a communist society and implementing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in the noble struggle they are waging for consolidating world peace and the security of peoples and the cause of social progress.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS SESSION ON SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

LD130946 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has begun its session. On the advice of the Politburo, it is to debate the reports on the guidelines of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the plan and method of work of the Central Committee.

24TH TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS TO OPEN 12 DECEMBER

LD110256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The 24th Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions will open on 12 December. At its meeting today the Trade Union Council discussed and approved the report that will be presented to the congress, the draft document on the modification of the statutes and the draft proposals for the resolutions. The main points of the verbal report were stated by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general [of the National Council of Trade Unions]. The congress will last 3 days.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the Supreme Council of the Ethiopian central revolutionary movement for planning and development led by Deputy Secretary General Dr Taye Gulilat has arrived in our country. The purpose of the delegation's visit to Hungary is to study the system of planning and direction and financial mechanism of our people's economy. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

ARMY DAILY ARTICLE ON STATE INTERESTS, SOVIET ALLIANCE

AU121510 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Oct 80 pp 3, 5

[Article by Col Prof Marian Leczyk and Col Docent Mieczyslaw Jaworski: "Elementary Truths"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] RECENT EVENTS HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT ANIMATED DISCUSSIONS IN ALL CIRCLES OF POLISH SOCIETY. WE ARE DISCUSSING COMPLEX, DIFFICULT AND PAINFUL ISSUES. HOWEVER, THE FEELING OF COMMON SENSE AND RESPONSIBILITY MUST PREVAIL IN THE DISCUSSIONS. THEY MUST NOT RESULT IN UNDERMINING THE SUPREME VALUES OF THE NATIONAL EXISTENCE AND THE POLISH RAISON D'ETAT. THOSE ARE SUPREME VALUES REQUIRING THE SUBORDINATION OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP INTERESTS, VALUES DETERMINING THE DURATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE NATION, THE POLISH STATE AND ITS SECURITY. TO GRASP THOSE FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS IS AN ORDER OF THE MOMENT. THOSE ARE RUDIMENTARY AND INVIOLABLE TRUTHS AND THEY CAN ONLY CONSTITUTE A POINT OF ISSUE FOR DISCUSSIONS ON THE REFORM OF THE STATE, ITS ECONOMY, AND ON AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE PUBLIC ATMOSPHERE.

The Supreme Interest of the State and Nation

Let us ask ourselves: What is the Polish raison d'etat? The raison d'etat is the supreme interest of the state and the nation, interest determining basic conditions for its existence and development. That reason provides a groundwork to interpret both the behavior of the authorities and the position taken by the citizens. Both the general activity lines of the state as a whole, and moral and juridical norms are subordinated to it. THE POLISH REASON OF STATE IS NOW DEFINED BY THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM, POLAND'S PARTICIPATION IN THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND IN THE EUROPEAN BALANCE OF POWER. Thus the main trends in state's domestic and foreign policy, pursuing the interests and prosperity of the entire nation, are subordinated to it.

To ensure the security of the state, to guarantee a lasting existence and comprehensive development for the nation, and to preserve the nation's identity, economic, scientific and cultural achievements is a predominant factor of the raison d'etat. THE SECURITY OF THE STATE, ITS SOVEREIGNTY, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND THE INVIOLABILITY OF ITS BORDERS ARE CONDITIONS WITHOUT WHICH ALL THE OTHER FACTORS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE POINTLESS.

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM, PRIMARILY, ARE THE COMMUNAL OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTION MEANS AND THE LEADING ROLE OF THE PZPR IN THE STATE, AS WELL AS THE FUNDAMENTAL FORMS OF THE CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION IN STATE ADMINISTRATION, SHAPED IN THE PERIOD OF THE EXISTENCE OF PEOPLE'S POLAND. EVERY BREACH OF THOSE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SYSTEM HITS AT EXISTING SOCIALISM. THERE CAN BE NO DISCUSSION ON THIS SUBJECT, BECAUSE IT HITS AT THE POLISH RAISON D'ETAT.

Due to socialism, Poland has settled its sociopolitical and economic problems. The great socioeconomic reforms such as agrarian reform and the nationalization of industry and trade have resulted in the elimination of the most conservative sections in Polish society, the landlords and the bourgeoisie, as a class. This has provided conditions for laying lasting foundations for building the nation's moral-political unity. That process has been accelerated by changes in the social structure as enormous as the great migrations, industrialization, urbanization and the educational and cultural revolution. This has enabled the working people to obtain a massive access to education, higher schools and to the great values of national and universal culture. As a result of the social changes consistently implemented in the country, the workers class has made rapid progress. It has been manifested not only in numerical growth and in improving workers' education and vocational training standards, but also in the subjective role performed by the workers class with growing efficiency in the sphere of politics and in state administration.

Evidence of this is the August protest by the workers class, which was directed in its main essence "NOT AGAINST SOCIALISM, BUT AGAINST DEVIATIONS FROM IT; NOT AGAINST THE PEOPLE'S AUTHORITY, BUT AGAINST THE WAY IT WAS EXERCISED." Due to socialism, the workers class has been playing a decisive role in the country's life. It owes its sociopolitical position to the socialist system that is being implemented under the guidance of the PZPR.

Socialism has provided conditions for the comprehensive development of Polish society, has changed the features of the country, and has promoted the Polish state to an important factor in developing and stabilizing postwar Europe.

The System of Unfailing Alliances

OUR COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE SYSTEM OF SOCIALIST ALLIANCES IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF THE POLISH RAISON D'ETAT. THAT SYSTEM FULLY GUARANTEES OUR NATIONAL AND STATE EXISTENCE. A PARTICULAR ROLE IN IT BELONGS TO THE POLISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE. This alliance has emerged from the common struggle conducted by our peoples against the Hitlerite aggressor. Owing to that alliance Poland has recovered the ancient Piast lands and its borders have acquired a rational shape. Support to the Polish aspirations concerning the western borders also signified, for the Soviet Union, a settlement of historic importance. While accepting the Curson line in the east with understanding, Western powers viewed with dislike the claims to the Oder-Neise border. A lasting opposition on the part of German revisionism and revanchism had also to be taken into account. Thus it was to a large extent a choice between Poland and Germany. The fact that the USSR solved that problem in Polish favor arose from the general assessment of the situation, particularly from the experiences of World Wars I and II that provided strong evidences of the German threat. Hence the Polish issue, as Joseph Stalin said at the Yalta Conference, was not only an issue of honor for the USSR, but primarily an issue of security for the Soviet state.

The return to the Neise, the Oder and the extensive Baltic coast signified for us the formation of an ethnically uniform state. At present, in the epoch of the great expansion of national aspirations, such a formation of the state is favorable in every respect. The incorporation of the recovered lands in the Polish organism has provided favorable conditions for accelerating socioeconomic changes in the country. Those lands played an important role in eliminating concealed unemployment in the Polish countryside, and in transforming a society of peasants and petty bourgeoisie into an urban and industrial society. They also provided space for resettling the Poles returning home from abroad. For all those reasons, the Polish-Soviet alliance was and is a fundamental principle in our policy. Those historical reasons and more than 35 years of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, of comradeship in arms between our armies, and of developing scientific and cultural links are evidence of the importance and necessity of the alliance.

Poland Is a Lasting Factor of European Security

POLAND'S PLACE IN THE EUROPEAN BALANCE OF POWER CONSTITUTES ANOTHER FACTOR OF THE POLISH RAISON D'ETAT. THE RAISON D'ETAT OF PEOPLE'S POLAND IS CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE STABILIZATION OF THE POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL STATUS QUO IN EUROPE. The existence of strong, independent and socialist Poland in the center of Europe, on the key path between the East and West, is one of the main conditions for our own security, as well as of the security of all Europe. This is an opinion generally accepted in Europe and all over the world.

POLAND IS A PERMANENT FACTOR IN EUROPEAN SECURITY AND IS SITUATED IN THE IMMEDIATE SECURITY ZONE OF THE SOVIET UNION--THE WORLD SOCIALIST POWER. THAT ZONE IS ALSO POLAND'S SECURITY ZONE. POLAND IS A STRONG MEMBER OF THE WARSAW PACT AND CEMA. It possesses a considerable economic, demographic, military and intellectual potential. No wonder that the Western states describe Poland as "number two" in the socialist camp, and thanks to this, we are an interesting partner for these states.

That is why any violation of that position would be bound to result in incalculable consequences not only for Poland, but for Europe as well. Hence the development of events in our country is being keenly watched by all European states. The statements made by the Western governments' press spokesmen show that these governments want a rapid stabilization of the Polish situation and are afraid of the violation of the balance of power in Europe and the further aggravation of the international situation. There has been much sympathy and solicitude in that regard, no matter what the reasons for them. Not all of them are sincere, of course, but they have been dictated above all by the fear that the balance of power in Europe may be upset. It has been simply feared that if Poland plunges into chaos, the balance of power that has been achieved with such great efforts would totter. This could result an incalculable consequences not only for Europe but for the world as well. After all, Poland has done so much to preserve that balance in the past 10 years. The prestige of our state has increased and we must not lose it.

On the other hand, reactionary-rightist circles in the West that would welcome a weakening of Poland and an undermining of the principles of its socialist system and basic alliances, are increasing their Cold War activities. This is shown among other things by the actions of the West German revisionists, for whom the weakening of Poland's strength and position is welcome because it may favor their long-term plans: Germany's unification and a revision of Poland's western borders.

Vigilance vis-a-vis Actions of West German Revisionism

THUS ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE POLISH RAISON D'ETAT IS RELATED TO THE ISSUE OF GERMANY. AS ALREADY STATED, WE WERE AND ARE WITNESS TO A NEW, REVISIONIST ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN IN THE FRG IN CONNECTION WITH THE EVENTS IN POLAND. A glaring example of that was a map of Poland carried by FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. The map showed Poland's western border in 1939, separating the western territories, which were dotted with signs indicating the sites of the strikes. The accompanying commentary tried to prove that Poland had been unable to properly develop those territories, as attested to by the destabilization and recurring crises allegedly racking those territories. That is why those territories should return to Germany. As our television reported, another West German newspaper, DIE WELT AM SONNTAG, went as far in its provocative behavior as to propose giving Poland a loan if it pledged the western territories as collateral.

Those revisionist actions have one meaning: The revisionist forces have not given up their ideas about uniting all the territories that formed the Third Reich before its defeat in World War II. It is easy to guess what such a solution would mean for Poland. A Germany with a powerful economic potential would sooner or later ask for the territories to the right of the Odra. That is why Poland's raison d'etat requires that we be a country of good government and stability and that we be a strong connecting bridge for the safe European zone in which we live.

Placed by history between two great states--Germany and Russia, which is now the Soviet Union--we occupy a sensitive spot in Europe. In this way history has charged us with this duty: to be a strong state and to defend order and security in this part of Europe together with the other states situated there.

Opposing the Third Reich's eastern expansionism in the period between the wars was in a way a quintessence of that duty. Unfortunately, we were politically and military unprepared for such a contingency. Along our connecting bridge, which proved too weak, Germany made an onslaught on the Soviet Union in 1941. The experiences produced by 1939 and 1941 were unequivocal: the defense alliance and cooperation between Poland and the USSR. These two states were and still are deeply interested in that principle. In his talk with Sikorski [Polish premier in Britain during the war] on 4 December 1941, Stalin said that Poland should be a large and strong state and should have friendly relations with the USSR. Also, when Poland and the USSR signed a treaty of friendship, assistance and cooperation in 1945, he said that the state of affairs had ended when Germany exploited Polish territory as a corridor to attack the USSR. That is why the Polish and Soviet raisons d'etat require that we should be a strong state. [paragraph continues]

Others will show respect only for one who is strong. Only a strong and stable Poland will not become a pawn in the international game.

Guarantees of Democracy, Sovereignty and Security

The question is: What kind of conduct does the Polish raison d'etat require in our country's internal life? We think that actions should run along two lines simultaneously. FIRST, THEY SHOULD BE AIMED AT CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED WITH THE WORKERS CLASS IN THE COASTAL REGION AND COUNTRYWIDE. SECOND, THEY SHOULD BE AIMED AT STRESSING OUR STATE'S STRENGTH BASED ON A LARGE ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL. That is because such a potential makes it possible for the state to afford an in-depth reform of the economic model, to intensify the principles of democracy and a just social policy in our country, to create institutions enabling the people to truly and genuinely participate in government, and to set in motion the mechanisms of social control. On the other hand, the state's defense strength guarantees that the antisocialist forces will not gain the upper hand and will not dominate the movement of the workers class, and use it and its just protest and aspirations to renew the state and the party for their own purposes.

We should think that efforts to make our society realize the need to follow those two lines precisely are consistent with the interests of the state, which, on the one hand, must be reformed in keeping with the wishes of our society, with the government program and the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum and which, on the other hand, must be protected with regard to security and sovereignty. The last guarantees are supplied by our state's strength and by the political wisdom of the workers class and all the people. That is one of the elements of our raison d'etat.

THAT ELEMENT OF THE POLISH RAISON D'ETAT THAT BEARS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND IS RELATED TO THE EXISTING BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD IS EXTREMELY CRUCIAL. It is common knowledge that Poland is situated in that zone of Europe which, in keeping with the unwritten agreements concluded among the great powers in Yalta in February 1945, is the Soviet zone of security and, as we have said before, a zone of our security. Two important consequences result for Poland from that fact. First, thanks to that balance of power, our country has allies along all its borders because, like Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR are in that zone. Thus the alliances with all three neighbors and its participation in the Warsaw Pact express Poland's secure position.

However, that fact and those advantages also impose duties. On the one hand, they require efforts to ensure internal stability for our country. ONLY A STATE THAT IS INTERNALLY ORDERED AND NOT DISARRAYED, AND ONLY THE STATE THAT IS PRECISELY STABLE ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY, CAN BE A STRONG ALLY AND CAN HONOR ITS ALLIED OBLIGATIONS. AND THAT IS WHAT OUR ALLIES DEMAND OF US AND THAT IS WHAT THEY ARE INTERESTED IN. On the other hand, regardless of the vacillations in the domestic situation, we must ensure for our army, as a factor in the country's stability, a continuous and unshakable readiness to defend the state and its socioeconomic achievements. We must ensure for it the capacity to honor the obligations stemming from the Warsaw Pact.

As soldiers of our armed forces who mount the guard over our state's security, we are particularly disturbed by the development of the internal events in the country, events that may eventually result in a weakened cohesion of the people and then in a weakening of the state's strength and power. THE POLES' NATIONAL INTERESTS AND THE POLISH RAISON D'ETAT REQUIRE THAT ALL THE CONFLICT SITUATIONS SHOULD BE RESOLVED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CALM, PRUDENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FURTHER COURSE OF EVENTS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. AS SOLDIERS WE MUST SHOW A PARTICULAR SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY NOT ONLY FOR OUR OWN AFFAIRS, BUT FOR ALL THE PEOPLE AS WELL. THAT IS WHAT OUR CIVIC MATURITY AND LOYALTY TO THE PEOPLE'S FATHERLAND REQUIRE.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

Kania Letter

LD122040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, Stanislaw Kania, has sent a letter to Ronald Wilson Reagan, the U.S. president-elect. Here is the text of the letter:

Would you please accept wholehearted congratulations in connection with your election to the post of president of the United States. Sending best wishes in connection with this, I should like to express the traditional sentiments of friendship which link our nations. I believe that during the period of your term as president we will continue to expand mutual relations for the good of our nations in the interest of peace and international cooperation.

Jablonski, Pinkowski Telegrams

LD070032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Josef Pinkowski, have sent congratulatory telegrams to President-elect Ronald Wilson Reagan in connection with his election to the office of president of the United States of America.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

For the press communique issued on the visit of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Go Thach to Poland from 2-5 November please see the Vietnam section of the 7 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

JAGIELSKI, U.S. OFFICIAL MEET ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD112258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received John Joseph Roberts, chairman of the American section of the Polish-American Economic Council, who is staying in Poland. Issues concerning economic relations between Poland and the United States were discussed, with particular emphasis on cooperation in agriculture and the food complex. The talks were attended by Janusz Burakiewicz, chairman of the Polish section of the Polish-U.S. Economic Council, president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, and U.S. Ambassador Francis Meehan.

Meeting With Pinkowski

LD121334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinkowski today received John Roberts, chairman of the American section of the Polish-U.S. Economic Council, who is staying in our country. The meeting was attended by Janusz Burakiewicz, chairman of the Polish section of the council and chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. Also present was Francis Meehan, U.S. ambassador to Poland.

MORE SOVIET GRAIN, SUPPLY SHIPMENTS ARRIVE

LD092356 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] More shipments of Soviet grain have arrived at the reloading station of Malaszewicze in southeastern Poland. So far over 25,000 tons of grain have reached Poland following the signing of an agreement on additional deliveries of Soviet products over and above the previously set amounts. The supplies also include cotton, fuels, fertilizers and timber.

DEPUTY PREMIER KOPEC PRESS CONFERENCE ON UNION AGREEMENTS

LD121150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] One of the main subjects of today's press conference, held at the offices of the Council of Ministers was the government's implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements in light of the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum decisions. This subject was discussed at length by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec, who began by saying:

[Begin recording] As of yesterday we have a new quality in our state, a quality which arises from the registration of the Solidarity union, from its statement that it wants to take part in the pace of our economic life, to create a prosperous, rich, enlightened and cultural Poland.

I will cover these aspects which I personally find most painful from the viewpoint of how work is done, of the supervision of the implementation of economic tasks. The situation is not good. In October our economy was not working at its normal pace and we achieved only some 95 percent of our economic targets. Production losses are of the order of Z 18-20 billion.

But, ladies and gentlemen, it is not the sums of money which are of the greatest importance because when the vast output of Polish industry today is considered these billions do not reveal the true range of our failures. The complexity of our problems is underlined by the fact that there has been a great drop in the output of basic raw materials, fuels and energy: In coal we are nearly 6 million tons short according to plan, and the prospects are that we will be short of 10 million tons of coal in relation to this year's plan.

I do not want my statement to be taken to mean that this is the result of the process of renewal, of the strikes which have taken place; that as a result of agreements we have signed the output of coal is falling; that would be a mistake, wrong, and a one-sided approach to the subject. In our coal industry a whole range of unfavorable phenomena have accumulated over the years in labor organization, working time, technological equipment and technical policy, and it is these phenomena that today are the main factor affecting the rate of coal extraction.

The situation in our power industry is also bad: Every day there is a nearly 3,000-mw shortfall for various reasons. In round figures half of this is the result of maintenance delays and the other half is due to unexpected failures. The phenomenon of failures is also a complex process: It is not a matter of bad workmanship or reluctance to work, although even these elements have been apparent in recent weeks, especially in September. We have been having difficulties in our efforts to organize labor on Saturdays and Sundays, but it is also the result of poor quality coal and wear and tear in a considerable part of power-generating equipment.

As far as metallurgical materials are concerned, our backlog amounts to nearly 400,000 tons, which today is mainly responsible for the disorganization of the work of the electrical engineering and construction industries. Thus if I add to this the bad situation in the construction industry where the completion of 80,000-100,000 apartments is threatened, if I mention the failure to complete the plan of industrial investments, if I mention the failure to produce approximately 1 million tons of cement, if I mention copper, fertilizers, you will have a picture of the difficulties which will be facing us for the rest of this month, in December and in the period of our national economy in preparation for the first quarter.

In these difficult conditions the government has to act in three areas. First, it has to continue talks with workforces on strikes or threats of strikes wherever the tensions are greatest; of these we have recently had quite a few. We have had them in Katowice steelworks, in Wroclaw with our railroad workers, with construction workers, and we are still experiencing problems with the health service, teachers, and communications workers in Gdansk.

So this is the area of talks, dealing with conflict, persuasion, efforts to convince, and the unification of social forces. Second, we are faced with an important area arising from managing the current economic tasks: I have said nothing about farming where we have a great many very complicated tasks. The third area is the creation of principles for a rational operation of national economy in the future, the area which we call economic reform. In the past very few Polish governments had to face such complicated tasks as we have to deal with today. But despite the complexity of the situation we stand on the ground of fully implementing the social agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. We stand on the ground of implementing our economic tasks which arise from the resolutions of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. [end recording]

But, Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec continued, the full implementation of agreements reached is encountering many difficulties. To take but one example, that of the Jastrzebie agreement, of the 29 demands signed there 17 have been implemented to date, while the remainder are being dealt with. Only those demands are being regarded as having been implemented which are so regarded by both sides to the agreement. Demands which are being implemented include some of a very complex nature such as the introduction of a 5-day week. In 3 months we must resolve a very difficult problem which other states took years to resolve.

Another example given by the deputy premier: Poland's largest ever pay increases are now being introduced and some Z 100 billion yearly has been set aside for them, in addition to some Z 30 billion for increases in social benefits. The introduction of current increases was not easy in any industry or enterprise. The pressure from professional groups for larger increases, for leveling the differences between various industries, continues. Here we are trying to deal with problems affecting the lowest paid at the expense of better paid employees' pay increases.

Aleksander Kopec announced that next week the issue of food rationing will be submitted to public debate; we are talking about the rationing of such foods as meat, fats and sugar. The demand for which it will be impossible to meet, it is thought, for the next few years.

We are aware, Aleksander Kopec said, that we will be unable to meet this year's targets, but we must make sure that losses are as small as possible, especially in market and export production on which the imports vital for the normal running of industry and market stabilization depend.

What is it that we need especially today? Above all our economy must make up production losses which are mounting faster than our country's economic life can cope with. We must have action at every job--this would make it possible for the government to focus its attention more on the preparation of next year's plan and plan for the whole of next 5-year period and on general changes in the system of economic management.

Deputy Premier Kopec next answered many questions dealing with the government's emergency and long-term plans. He said that all ministries have added up their needs for and capacity to produce materials; this sum was then used to check the plans for the fourth quarter. In many ministries teams were appointed which are in control of materials in short supply.

The government regards the matter of improving the market supply by way of cutting the investment burden by some Z 100 billion as one of great importance.

The draft list of suspended projects should be ready this week. This, together with the food program and additional food imports, should help to produce a better balance between what the market can do and the growing purchasing power of consumers. But we can afford no further drops in output nor any other pay raises, the deputy premier said.

In reply to the accusation alleging that so far the public has not been given a comprehensive review of the causes of the economic crisis, the deputy premier announced that a report is now being prepared on the state of national economy. This report will be submitted to a plenum of the party Central Committee.

COMMENT ON AFTERMATH OF SUPREME COURT RULING

Removal of 'Last Obstacle'

LD122116 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov (PAP)--The Supreme Court's decision on "Solidarity's" registration eliminated the last obstacle to the development of full-fledged union's activity in the spirit of renewal, in accordance with the Gdansk agreement and public expectations.

Although "Solidarity" is only in the initial stage of organization, it already is the biggest trade union group in Poland and it will soon hold elections. Final touches are being made to programmes of action to be implemented in particular factories. PAP correspondents have filed these details.

A few days ago an all-Poland conference of booksellers was held which elected the national coordinating committee of booksellers affiliated to "Solidarity."

In the Biala Podlaska Voivodship "Solidarity" affiliates the majority of workers from a significant number of work establishments. Also in the Skierniewice Voivodship the participation of "Solidarity" members in the life of factories is universal and active. A few days ago an agreement was signed between the municipal authorities of Kalisz and "Solidarity." Both sides obliged themselves to act in favour of the town and improvement in the conditions of life of its inhabitants.

Gdansk Commentator on Reaction

LD131020 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1553 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Marian Wegrzynowicz commentary]

[Excerpts] The overwhelming majority of Poles received with a great feeling of relief yesterday's Supreme Court decision to uphold the Solidarity statute. Commonsense has prevailed. Much too often we yield to emotions, disregarding all logic. We listen to rumors and gossip passed on by word of mouth, in leaflets, and now even more often by the so-called mass media. Gossip thrives on an increased temperature like that which prevailed during the wait for the decision on the statute. It snowballs and becomes utter nonsense which in normal times would be left to ridicule. Thus, some people were asserting that the shelves in food shops were empty because there was nobody to unload ships with American food. Other people said this food was already in the shops but the authorities were not allowing merchants to sell it. This nonsense and the controversy linked with it have caused exchanges of blows among some of our more feverish countrymen. Also concerning food problems, there are people who state with the stubborness of maniacs that there is no shortage of potatoes in the countryside but that there are forces which are preventing farmers from delivering them to the purchasing centers. Among those spreading such opinions there are owners of cars who can go to the countryside and see for themselves that this is mere gossip exasperating not only the farmers but others as well.

Speaking of the countryside, meetings of farmers have taken place in all parishes of Gdansk Voivodship where hundreds of proposals have been submitted, generally making sense and always based on concern for the production of the largest possible loaf of bread for social distribution.

The peasants' position can be summed as follows: "If we do not get, we do not give." By the look of it, this is justified, because there cannot be talk today about developing production without supplying the countryside with coal, equipment, agricultural machines, mineral fertilizers, chemical means for protecting plants, ingredients for concentrated fodder, building materials and many other things. Completely fulfilling the requirements of the domestic market will depend in the future not particularly on foreign aid, which must be always paid for, but on a good and reliable flow of supplies to the countryside. In order that this supply system functions properly, we need, above all, internal peace. Therefore, agricultural workers also sighed with relief at the court decisions. Although we are still far from overall national accord, this most ruinous lack of concord arising from the absence of logic is already, I think, behind us.

LE MONDE on Tension

LD121205 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Nov 80 pp 1,8

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Toward Detente in Poland?"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Solidarity independent trade union leaders had every reason to hope that they would receive a favorable verdict when they appeared in the Supreme Court this Monday morning 10 November.

The previous day, before the movement's national committee meeting in the afternoon, two of its representatives had drawn up a difficult compromise with the authorities after two initial meetings for secret negotiations Thursday and Saturday.

On the one hand the government promised to cancel all alterations forcibly made in the trade union's rules by the Warsaw court. On the other hand Solidarity itself decided to attach the first part of the Gdansk agreements as an appendix to its original text. Since these paragraphs deal mainly with respect for the party's leadership role, the nature of the Polish state and the permanence of its alliance, the points forcibly added to the rules, which still mentioned in the appendix, were removed from the rules as such. Nobody lost face.

Each side could claim victory even though Solidarity had rather more reason for doing so. In addition the trade union won international legal cover by obtaining the possibility of adding a second appendix containing ILO conventions 87 and 98 on trade union law.

This compromise--negotiated in the parliament building, satisfactory to all, fairly easily obtained and concluded with a very senior party leader mandated by the leadership--therefore seemed sound and credible. However, that did not mean that things were completely settled.

When called upon to give its final backing to the deal Saturday evening, the Politburo--equally divided between acceptance and rejection--only just gave the backing. This was achieved solely thanks to PZPR First Secretary Kania's personal insistence. Since the balance of forces within the party is evolving very quickly at present in keeping with conflicting events and pressures in the apparatus, a last-minute about-face was still possible.

A particularly large number of trade unionists believed there would be an about-face since there was a growing rumor Sunday--blown up by a television report Saturday--about army preparations to keep the railroads and some industries working in case of a strike.

These rumors--which were credible after the statements made by the Central Committee spokesman Friday, the questioning of two Solidarity delegates at Gdansk railroad station and the difficulties encountered by foreign journalists at Warsaw airport, although they were equipped with professional visas--suggested that the authorities had at least kept an iron in the fire.

That was not all, however, since the compromise had been accepted unenthusiastically on the trade union side. Several members of the national committee had voted against it, explaining either that it was a trap and that the government's promises would not be kept or even that the trade union should not recognize the party's leadership role in its rules whether in an appendix or not. These dissenting voices and the very great caution shown by Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa during the debate showed bluntly that conciliation had come very late--after the movement had become more politically radical. In these conditions the slightest deviation from the compromise this Monday morning could lead to a break in the agreement and confirmation of the strike call for Wednesday.

The rapid deterioration in the social climate this weekend had finally caused great tension. Following the delegates representing the medical professions who have been occupying the Gdansk Voivodship headquarters since Friday because they think the wage increases they have been offered are too low, the sugar industry delegates are occupying the Pruszcz cultural center. Before they agreed to abandon a strike call for this Monday Solidarity's national committee had to send them a long letter stressing the disastrous consequences which such a strike would have when there is already a shortage of sugar on the market.

At the same time the trade union leadership wrote to the premier calling for new negotiations with the nurses, doctors, teachers and sugar industry workers to be opened immediately. In any case they will be difficult--because the government does not have much to offer--and tough because these professions, like many others, have spontaneously organized branch trade unions within Solidarity and they largely escape the national committee's control.

Some of them seem to be open to the influence--a moderating influence, of course--of two Catholic organizations close to the government and represented in parliament. Most however are dominated by both corporatist and political radicalism and are not very willing to heed appeals for reason from whatever quarter they may come.

'OPPOSITION' FIGURE NOTES GOVERNMENT'S LOSS OF CREDIBILITY

LD111304 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Since yesterday the Solidarity trade union is not only a legal organization but also possesses the statutes it has chosen for itself. Pierre Ganz has been to see Polish opposition circles in Paris. One of their representatives, Aleksander Smolar, recalls that the authorities in Warsaw have had to retract and would have done anything to avoid granting the trade unions too much independence:

[Begin Smolar recording in French] Once again the government has been induced to confirm the gains achieved by the workers during the strikes. But it did try to retrieve them. All the maneuvers of September and October were aimed at trying to limit the movement, to take back certain concessions which had been promised. The most dangerous thing is not the fact that the government was forced to give in but that the government only did so with a delay of 2 weeks. If the government had played an honest game from the first day of September by immediately recognizing the trade unions, by applying all the planned measures to do with wages as well as, for example, providing the means of information, the government would not then have had to retract step by step, thus losing the small amount of credibility it still had. [end recording]

Government Pressures Feared

LD111310 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A total victory for Lech Walesa and the independent trade union Solidarity in Poland. The independent Solidarity movement will now have to establish itself in Polish society and that will not be easy.

This, at least, is what Aleksander Smolar, a representative of the Polish opposition in France, thinks. You will hear Mr Smolar telling Pierre Ganz that he fears the Warsaw government will limit the powers of the independent trade union.

[Begin recording] Solidarity has been accepted as an organization, as a trade union. But at the same time it is clear the authorities will try to influence, change the nature, the policy, and above all limit the independent nature of the trade union. One can see that this policy is already being effected through various measures, through infiltration, through the reinterpretation of the Gdansk agreements. Today representatives of the authorities say: We accept institutional pluralism but not ideological and political pluralism. Thus, the struggle will no doubt continue and the workers vigilance is no doubt justified.

[Ganz] The most difficult thing has been accomplished this evening, Aleksander Smolar.

[Smolar] A difficult thing has been accomplished for the moment. As for the most difficult, one does not know. It is possible that practically every week one will hear people saying: Well, next week will be the difficult week. We entered a long and painful crisis for the whole country in August and there are no simple solutions. [end recording]

PAPER ON DISSIDENT MOVEMENT'S LINKS WITH WESTERN LEFTISTS

LD041034 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 4 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov (PAP)--In an extensive article by Ignacy Krasicki TRYBUNA LUDU discusses the contacts of the so-called Polish "democratic opposition" (chief the KOR) with gauchists in Western Europe.

The ties between the gauchists and the opposition circles in Poland manifest themselves in different ways, the daily writes. The demand of antisocialist forces in Poland [word indistinct] social phraseology springing from the Marxist ideological system is so great that they begin to look more frequently to gauchists as suppliers of mental pablum for the opposition.

Some allusions also prove that advocates of launching arguments of a gauchist type in Poland do not hesitate to propose the use of violence against the legal organs of people's power. This motive of violence appearing in the gauchist propaganda directed from the West to Poland was also evident in some of KOR's declarations, to recall its "ideological assumptions" published a few years ago. Following the pattern of gauchist argument it suggested the use of violence as the only (?factor) capable of effectively and definitely destroying the [word indistinct] of rule in People's Poland now, another tactics is binding that of a gradual undermining of the states structures from inside. [as received] It is important, however, that the founders of the so-called democratic opposition did not in the past dissociate themselves from the above mentioned, most adventurist ideological and political trends of gauchism. Quite the contrary so: They used to borrow from gauchist notions helping them to model their eclectic and pragmatic strategy.

The Trotskyite journals appearing in [words indistinct] that independently of their internal, factional divisions, gauchists in general share of the highest appreciation for Polish dissidents, and especially for KOR, for their tactics of "enlisting" in the Polish workers' milieus and their new trade unions. The picture of infiltration of and connections between the gauchist centres in the West and antisocialist groupings in Poland is clear, Krasicki writes. It covers a much wider gamut of means and arguments than one could suspect. The specific meaning of words contained in the gauchist programmes of subversion against People's Poland and the sense of actions undertaken in this context do not need any comment. These words and these actions--though not cohesive as far as their content goes but, nonetheless, logical as far as their final anti-communist goal is concerned--intertwine to form a continuous campaign directed against the foundations of People's Poland's socio-political system, against her alliances with socialist neighbours.

In these campaigns, as the gauchist example indicates, the West ascribes a special, leading role to the KOR Self-Defence Committee. The latter fact is perhaps the most symptomatic, Krasicki concludes.

PARIS MATCH CONDUCTS FIRST PUBLIC OPINION POLL IN POLAND

LD121906 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A public opinion poll has been taken in Poland for the first time. It will be published tomorrow by the weekly PARIS MATCH, but we give you its main findings in a preview: Eighty-six percent of the Poles consider that the Gdansk agreements represent a victory for the workers, but 65 percent believe that the agreements will be nibbled away by the Warsaw authorities. To the question, in case of free elections, who would you vote for? Only 3 percent say for the Communist Party, 27 percent say they will vote for the Socialist Party and 34 percent for the Christian Democrats. Finally, to the question which are the countries which are friends of Poland only 2 percent mention the USSR. This poll was of course carried out in secret, but nonetheless on more or less scientific bases. Between 29 September and 3 November 8 researchers asked questions on the spot of a representative sample of 500 Poles. All was orchestrated from Paris by the public institute E.S.A.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI PASSES POPE'S BLESSING TO UNION LEADER

NC110656 Paris AFP in English 0650 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (AFP)--Poland's Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski has expressed the "profound consideration" of Pope John Paul II to independent trade union leader Lech Walesa and 200 members of Solidarity, the Polish independent union confederation. "I have spoken with his holiness about your movement," the prelate told his visitors yesterday afternoon, adding: "I gave him photos of the Lenin shipyards and of the strike. He sends you his blessing and asks you to show patience and judgment."

The cardinal spoke to the group for almost one hour, reminiscing about his days as a young militant in a Christian pre-war union and describing his meetings with former Polish Communist Party Secretary Edward Gierek and with the present secretary, Stanislaw Kania. He warned the delegation of the tasks that await them. "You must organize," he said. "You have no administrative structures. You must instruct yourselves, study before everything the work code and labor laws. Your principal task is social assistance, to oversee workers' needs, their work conditions. This is the most important, even if you have political intentions."

Mr Walesa thanked Cardinal Wyszynski for his "support and understanding," and said "it was the good word of his eminence that helped us find the path to truth." The cardinal presented a copy of the New Testament to each of his visitors, saying "it is a communist manifesto that has not aged."

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN JOURNALISTS LIFTED

LD101808 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 80

[(Hans von Frisen) report]

[Excerpts] The Polish authorities obviously were very nervous before the meeting of the Supreme Court today. Otherwise it is not possible to explain why several foreign journalists, who had arrived in Poland in the past few days in order to report on the events there, were either stopped at the border or were expelled. Thomas Rosander of this station's staff was stopped on Saturday at Warsaw Airport. But already a few hours ago the entry restrictions on foreign journalists were lifted. All who had earlier been threatened with expulsion were informed that they would be allowed to stay. Other journalists, who were refused entry, will now be allowed in.

Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten called in today the Polish ambassador in Stockholm and declared to him that the Polish measures against foreign journalists could not be accepted.

They are both contrary to the definitions of the Helsinki accord concerning a free exchange of information across borders and to the agreement on visa exemption between Poland and Sweden, the foreign minister said.

JABLONSKI SAYS DOMESTIC CRISIS 'FAR' FROM OVER

LD122110 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov (PAP)--Addressing 88 Polish scientists at a ceremony here today at which they received promotions to professorship, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski characterized the situation in this country and said inter alia:

"The crisis which hit our country is far from over, despite the fact that we brought to light and are consistently liquidating the causes. Liquidation of the effects is by no means an easy matter and it cannot be done overnight.

"What underlies the crisis are grave sins against rudimentary principles of socialist democracy, which nevertheless were formally repeatedly expressed. The sins in question would be a threat to the development of national culture and economy under any conditions, so little wonder that in view of grave disorders worldwide, they finally resulted in the state we are experiencing at the moment.

"We know that limitation of freedom in the name of defence of the social system in capitalism is not justified in moral terms, while the limitation in question is morally justified in socialism as a result of the idea of social justice. Unprecise as it is, the thesis does have a social nucleus. But the nucleus is there only when these limitations are really indispensable in view of a real threat and when we keep the fact in mind that this thesis can under no pretext be reversed, as we should never consider limitations of freedom a source of the state's strength, for this would be incompatible with the unquestionable truth that the development of the socialist system itself both produces and requires democratization of all aspects of social life, while constant deepening of socialist democracy is a precondition for the development of the material base of the socio-political system and for proper formation of social relations and national culture.

"In recent years we had a host of oral declarations meant as a concession in favour of the [word indistinct] respect for these principles. What we badly need however was practical application of these principles.

"It is right then that a debate is going on throughout Polish society at present in which coming to the fore are problems of the future and of the reforms to protect us against new or renewed social threats and secure progress and development."

PAP COMMENTS ON KANIA ADDRESS TO KRAKOW STEELWORKERS

LD082146 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Nov (PAP)--Numerous Polish papers have published commentaries referring to the address by PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at a meeting with the crew of the Lenin steelworks in Krakow's Nowa Huta district. This is what a Polish press agency commentator wrote:

Probably for the first time the party leader spoke with such determination and in such strong terms about the forces which have been unambiguously attempting to change the socio-political system in Poland, at the same time putting at risk the security of the country. They are placing a stake on counter-revolution, a game with unpredictable consequences (?for our) independent statehood. This is how this game is viewed not only by the authorities but by all the major social forces in the country. The party itself waited to hear this speech in the first place. More than ever before it needed the words restoring to it (?of) the sense of dignity and restating the inviolable principles of Poland's political system, in which the party has the right and duty to play the leading role.

To [word indistinct] of it, however, it (?has) to regain the confidence of society, and this cannot be achieved through declarations but only through deeds, through daily practice--also of intraparty life. We are fully aware that without the renewal and mobilization of the party (?itself) the country will not achieve constructive and lasting changes in an essential domain of our socio-economic and political life.

WALBRZYCH HEALTH SERVICES STRIKE POSTPONED

LD121748 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] As reported earlier, a protest strike against the current social situation in the health services and the breakdown of talks between their representatives and government representatives in the coastal area started in Walbrzych last Friday. Yesterday the strike committee published the following communique:

After consultations with the deputy chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity in Walbrzych and with individual health service organizations in the Walbrzych Voivodship, it has been decided to postpone the date for the sit-in strike and closure of nurseries set for the 12th of this month, that is, today, until contact is established with health service delegates in Gdansk and with the National Coordinating Commission.

The protest strike of the health service employees in the Walbrzych Voivodship, consisting of continued work, will go on until it is called off.

KOSZALIN TEACHERS LEAVE FOR WARSAW, HEALTH WORKERS REMAIN

LD122044 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A five-person delegation of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity representing the teachers still striking in the voivodship office building is leaving today for Warsaw for talks with the leadership of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing with the participation of the Sejm committee.

A group of representatives of the Solidarity health services, with whom talks are being conducted by the vice minister of health and social welfare, are remaining in the voivodship building. A solidarity strike by students of the medical academy is being continued.

Failure of Gdansk Talks

LD122238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Talks continued today in Gdansk between representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Education Workers and the ministerial commission, on matters concerning salaries. The attitudes of both sides were presented, but these failed to bring agreement. Similarly, no agreement was reached at today's talks held in Gdansk between representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Health Service Employees and a delegation representing the leadership of the ministry.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY UNION REGISTERED BY WARSAW COURT

LD122018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court registered today the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Tobacco Industry Workers with headquarters in Krakow. In all, legal status has been granted to 22 new trade unions. Altogether the court has received over 60 applications for registration.

JOURNALISTS' UNION LEADER INTERVIEWED ON ZAGREB RADIO

LD112210 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80

["At the Center of Attention" program: interview granted by Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Polish Union of Journalists, to Frane Erceg, Zagreb television commentator; Zoran Zlatanovic and Ilija Marinkovic, Warsaw correspondents of TANJUG and VJESNIK respectively; and Zagreb radio commentator Filip Svetic, in Warsaw "recently"--recorded, Bratkowski's answers in Polish fading into Serbo-Croatian translation; individual questioners cannot be identified]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Bratkowski, allow me to start this conversation with a question. An extraordinary congress of the Polish Union of Journalists was held in Warsaw a few days ago. What was the reason for taking such a step and what did you want to achieve with this extraordinary congress?

[Answer] During your stay in Warsaw you must have already heard that one of the vital elements of the social crisis in Poland was the crisis in the public information system. The consequence of this crisis was the loss of trust in the truthfulness of the information media. The meaning of this in the practice of social life need not be explained either to viewers in Yugoslavia or to the Polish public.

In the situation thus created radio listeners, television viewers and newspaper readers stopped believing even bad news, not just good news. The so-called success propaganda had obliterated contacts between the authorities and the social community and thus precluded the possibility of day-to-day communication being maintained, while the members of the social community communicated with one another without using the mass information media.

In such a situation we had to take steps to change such a state of affairs and to restore to our journalists' profession its normal function. The task of a journalist is to be at the service of good information work and communication among people. This is possible only when he is carrying out his professional obligations in a normal manner. In brief, the slogan of our congress was "return to normality," which means that a journalist should not serve individual persons or groups in the administrative apparatus and individual groups as a means of pressure in industry, the economy or other spheres of social life, but that he should serve the socialist social system as a whole. In other words, he is not at anybody's disposal, but is tied to the system which is as a whole provided with services by the information media.

I think that this ambition to return to the normal state heralds far-reaching changes, though it is obvious that no congress can solve all the problems at once, especially in conditions of serious social conflicts. Nevertheless, I consider it possible for the Polish press, radio and television to regain credibility and for this to bring to the socialist system and Polish society as a whole and to both the authorities and citizens all those benefits which result from the work of journalists being done in the normal way.

[Question] The lack of these links between the authorities, political and administration, and society is obviously one of the fundamental causes of this crisis. After the sixth plenum, which established the guidelines and in this situation which is now preparing the convening of the extraordinary congress, how do you see the way out of the social, political and economic crisis in the country?

[Answer] I understand that you should be interested in the ways out of the crisis in which Poland is today. As I already stated at the press conference which was attended by you too, I am an optimist, perhaps because the Poles are doomed to be optimists. There is no way out other than the optimistic solution.

Of what does this optimistic solution consist? Of use being made of traditions, of the Poles' ability to reach accord in all the difficult moments in this country's history.

Perhaps you know that Polish history knows of no religious wars and other conflicts of the kind that shook other European countries and of no divisions in society of the kind that would prevent the reaching of accord. Accord may perhaps seem at this moment difficult to attain, but that is the direction in which all the parties concerned are moving. This is desired both by a part of the party leadership and by the representatives of the new trade unions and the Catholic intelligentsia and also by the other political groups in Poland. I think that taken as a whole this progress will continue and that in the nearest future, perhaps within a number of months, it will lead to the stabilization of the social system on the basis of the principles proposed at the sixth plenum by Stanislaw Kania.

On that occasion a significant assessment was heard: that democracy was not a gesture of the authorities toward society but that it was the need of the system of management. We are facing the prospect of developing self-management in Poland. I believe that self-management is not merely in line with our traditions but that it is also part of the psychology of Poles and thus the relations of partnership between the authorities and the citizens will make it possible in our country for the release of maximum forces, capable of overcoming the difficult economic crisis into which the fatal economic policy of the former team had led us.

[Question] The new trade union was born in the workers' movement but how would you (?assess) today the role of the Solidarity trade union and of others which exist in Poland in this movement of renewal, as this is often described here in the stabilization of the situation in Poland?

[Answer] The situation in Poland is so difficult because the new trade unions are still organizations which are not fully formed and not sufficiently stabilized. Their share in the normalization will be immense because what is involved is a strong group of people of good will. They are not people of ill will who only strive for conflicts. They are distrustful but their distrust should be broken down by steps which would meet them halfway. One should be aware of the fact that two-thirds of the members of our party are at this moment in the ranks of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. It is estimated that between 1.8 and 2 million of the party have joined Solidarity. This shows sufficiently that this is not some kind of an alien movement which is directed against the system but that this is a movement which seeks both its place and its self-determination. Not only journalists who are monitoring this activity but also people who are dealing with economic problems are placing their hopes in it.

Today I attended the session of the Commission for Economic Reform, of which I am a member, and, for instance, the document on the fundamental preconditions of the future economic reform attributes a significant role to these new trade unions in our economic system. This proves that the new trade unions are a significant phenomenon from which much is expected. This is a movement which is only emerging and which needs time to stabilize itself. It is on the rate at which the movement will stabilize itself that the rate of its participation in the general stabilization of life in the country too will depend.

[Question] Comrade Bratkowski, you have now spoken of the basic elements of this renewal as my colleague said. However, I would like, in order to round off this entire process, to ask you one thing: What is the role of other structures--to use this word--of which (?you have already) spoken to journalists?

[Answer] Perhaps my answer will not be precisely what you expect because I would not want to speak about the Writers' Union of the Union of Journalists but I would rather talk of the structures which are now revising, which are now discovering themselves in the new reality and which are seeking their own way to participate in our country's development. At this moment the activity of very powerful environments has been revived, for instance, of the Society of Engineers and Technicians. This society has a large number of members and what is involved are people with high skills.

The ambitions of Polish engineers had not been satisfied because the system of management of the economy not only did not (?give) them their real and appropriate place but even degraded their role in social and economic life. The engineers, therefore, want to play a role today which belongs to them in our system. The movement of reviving cooperativism has become bureaucratized in the whole world. I concern myself professionally with this problem and I know, for instance, that in British cooperativism bureaucracy too rules supreme. We in Poland would like cooperativism to return to its former functions and to operate in line with the real needs of society. We have a long, over 100 years long, tradition of cooperativism in Poland and we consider it possible for these traditions of cooperativism to be renewed.

I would briefly repeat what I have already said: The development of all forms of self-management is in line with the interests, the national temperament and [word indistinct].

PZPR MEDIA HEAD SEEKS COOPERATION BETWEEN PARTY, NEWSMEN

LD070050 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP)--In an interview for ZYCIE WARSZAWY today, head of the PUWP Press, Radio and Television Department Jozef Klasa declared he wanted genuine partnership between the party and newsmen. "Mass media should not be a primitive instrument of certain groups but should serve certain ideals which are approved by the entire community," he said, and defined the role of his department as "a political safeguard to warrant the party's leading role in propaganda." What he means by safeguard is ideological rather than administrative measures, though a certain inclination towards the latter might still bubble to the surface, he said.

Members of the PUWP leadership should start a dialogue with newsmen for two reasons at least: first, to prove reliability of their will to promote the process of renewal, and second, to learn from newsmen what helps and what hampers renewal, Kalsa declared.

Answering a question on what mass media can do to promote stabilization in this country, Klasa said they should not give up the critical note in the first place, they should beware of not sliding into a propaganda of defeat, which would again be misleading--in the second place, and they should give more thought to the future--the third place.

Klasa said he shares newsmen's criticism of strict control of mass media, which so far undermined society's confidence in them, and he declared understanding for newsmen's idealistic concept of absolute independence of mass media. [Word indistinct] that he "prefers idealism to cynicism." At the same time, though, he warned we cannot be idealistic only, as nothing can be done in a day. "What's most important at the moment is to refrain from lying," he stressed.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW CENSORSHIP PROCEDURES REPORTED

LD111850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The decree on the formation of the Central Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances [CUKPPW] was published on 5 July 1946; It reads in part: The aim of control is to prevent public opinion from being misled by reports of news which do not accord with reality.

It is stated in Gdansk agreements that the new bill on censorship should be tabled in the Sejm before the end of this month. Work on the bill continues. It is being prepared by two teams: the state team from the Ministry of Justice, and a private team of a group of lawyers and journalists.

The main problem on which the two teams differ is to whom the censor's office should be subordinated. Until now it has been subordinated to the premier and the Ministry of Justice wants this arrangement to continue. But lawyers and journalists want the CUKPPW to be subordinated to the Sejm.

Their argument is that as a representational organ the Sejm should take a special interest in implementing one of the fundamental political rights of citizens which is their right to the freedom of speech and publications.

To subordinate the censor's office to the Sejm would have another good side--it would provide legal security for CUKPPW officials against pressure from the authorities. Until now it used to be a frequent occurence that the head of a department where things were not going too well could, by means of a few telephone calls, make sure that things were reported favorably.

The Gdansk agreements define the framework for the work of censorship. It should protect state and economic secrets, the security of the state and its alliances, good manners, religious feelings and feelings of nonbelievers. Both drafts of the new act take these formulations into account. But what is of greatest importance is the content which will be imposed on these general concepts of the censor's work in practice.

This is the issue with which the other matter is linked: the opportunity to appeal. Both drafts mention two ways: firstly, appeals to a higher office of censorship and secondly, and this is more important, to the supreme administrative court. The introduction of an independent referee to mediate from outside between the author and the censor is of vital importance. In its very nature any court will act slowly whereas the press and news media must operate rapidly. This is why it is proposed to impose brief periods of time for the consideration of appeals and, should such period not be observed by the court, to make it possible for editors to publish the text in question.

All these are just proposals, drafts of an act which will perhaps cause the CUKPPW to change its ways.

BUILDING MINISTRY TO STREAMLINE ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENTS

LD121922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of construction and construction materials industry has abolished the General Directorship for the Construction of Ursus [tractor enterprise near Warsaw] and the General Directorship for Police [chemical combine near Szczecin] investments.

Both these directorships will remain in existence only until the end of this year. Their duties and functions will be gradually taken over by the appropriate departments of the ministry, amalgamations and executives.

The minister's decision was made with the aim of simplifying the system of management in construction and assembly projects and to strengthen the position and responsibility of the general executive body, as well as to minimize costs in administration.

Worthwhile stressing is that the new decision applies to two key enterprises in our economy, both very far behind in their investment schedules.

ECONOMIC REFORM GROUP MEETS IN WARSAW

LD122126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The work of the Commission for Economic Reform has entered a new, important stage. It is now studying the preliminary premises of the reform which will be soon submitted to a general debate. The problem groups of the commission started their work a few days ago. They consist of experts and representatives of various social and professional settings. In all there are 11 of them.

Today, group No 1 met in Warsaw. This is the group for the organizational structure of the economy. It is chaired by Stefan Jedrychowski. In the course of the discussion many preliminary remarks and motions were put forward. Some doubted the need for the existence of intermediate echelons of management in the shape of amalgamations. Some supported restricting the number of branch ministries and reducing their size. Many remarks pertained to the future structure of enterprises which, according to the project for reform, are to acquire greater independence.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS PARTY AKTIV CONFERENCE IN RADOM

LD072134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] A conference of the party aktiv of Radom and Kielce voivodships is being held in Radom attended by Henryk Jablonski, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of State. Current tasks in connection with the assessment of the sociopolitical situation in the country and in both voivodships are being discussed.

GABRIELSKI MEETS WITH FACTORY PARTY SECRETARIES IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD110025 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] With the participation of political authorities from Bydgoszcz, Torun, Uloclawek and Elblag voivodships, a meeting of secretaries of the factory party committees from these voivodships was held today in Bydgoszcz. The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and the head of the Administration Department at the Central Committee, Michal [surname indistinct]. The meeting discussed the present political and economic situation and outlined tasks for the factory party organizations linked with restoring the normal rhythm of work.

Opening the discussion, Stanislaw Gabrielski stated that the state of tension and uncertainty continues among the public. The key to improving the situation is the unity of all party members and the restoration by all party organizations of the ability to struggle for the primary aims of the party. The trend of constructive actions for some time has been paving the way ever more successfully, and sincerity and unselfishness are becoming ever more courageous in the party. We wish to promote these processes, stated Stanislaw Gabrielski.

One of the most urgent problems to be solved at present is honest and businesslike information to society. One condition for improving the situation is sincere talk with the people on all topics. The processes of renovation are to be treated as a stable and irreversible phenomenon. The point is that they must develop on the basis of socialism. It has not been admitted for far too long time that we possess a wise working class and educated intellectuals. We are used to instructions and directives. But in the present situation we need much more social activity by every man.

The problem of special importance is the new trade unions, especially Solidarity. The renovation of trade unions is a vital part of the party program. The dispute over the registration of Solidarity, stated Stanislaw Gabrielski, is a dispute over a clear structural definition of the new trade union. The party desires the principles arising from the Gdansk agreement to be consistently respected by both sides. The ideological countenance of Solidarity is a primary matter. There can be no ambiguity in the wording of [word indistinct] in relation to the basic structural principles of the country. The destabilization of social life is harmful to the process of renovation, worsens the structure of our economy and makes the guiding of the country from the difficult economic situation more difficult. Therefore all party organizations face the task of counteracting further strikes and opposing anarchy.

Stanislaw Gabrielski outlined the difficult economic situation in the country and stated that in order to prevent an increase in the payments deficit in our country all factory party committees must strive for the development of factory initiatives, better utilization of all raw materials and material reserves and make the management of enterprises more sensitive to increasing exports of our goods.

During a heated discussion secretaries of the factory party organizations described the political atmosphere in the enterprises and the extent of the annual economic tasks. It was stated that during party meetings accusations are often made against the party aktiv and that the attitude of settling accounts [postaw rozliczeniowa] regarding the leadership of the party is intensifying.

The problems of new elections to party organs are being raised. During these elections it will be necessary to assess the attitude and competence of the cadres. There is criticism about the functioning of interparty information. It was stated that this information, like before, does not reach the lowest party links. This places the party in a defensive position in relation to continuously changing reality. It is essential, it was stated during the discussion, to change the PZPR statute in the direction of democratizing party life and to include in the statutes the changed election regulations. Much attention was devoted to the necessity of defining the attitude of the party to future social and economic problems.

GASOLINE SHORTAGES DUE TO GAS TANKER BREAKDOWNS

LD121410 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] One can see long queues outside gas stations in the tri-city again. This time the gasoline shortage is caused by breakdowns of the gas tankers distributing fuel. Due to very low temperatures many tankers were unable to run because of dead batteries. Fifteen tankers are immobilized because of a shortage of spare parts.

WARSAW TV OUTLINES COAL PRODUCTION SITUATION

LD111044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1455 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Alarming reports are arriving from various parts of the country about a shortage of coal in shipbuilding yards, power stations and in agriculture. Meanwhile coal extraction is taking place on the whole according to the plan. Editor Henryk Wawrzyniak tried to explain this seeming paradox. [Begin recording]

[Wawrzyniak] Each pit has centers for the retail sale of coal. This one belongs to the Katowice colliery of Wujek. We invited the chief engineer for quality, production and sale of coal at this enterprise, diploma engineer Marian Czajka, to speak. How much coal can be loaded here each day?

[Czajka] According to the plan we issue 700 tons but we wish to increase this to 1,000 tons, this in the period from 0600 through 2200 of course. This depends on coal wagons. There are sometimes stoppages lasting for 2 or 3 hours. Because of a shortage of wagons we have brief interruptions in retail sales, but on the whole we cope with our tasks.

[Wawrzyniak] People come here to fetch coal almost from all parts of the country, is this not true?

[Czajka] We are just going to load a motor vehicle from Suwalki, that is, from the other end of Poland.

[Wawrzyniak] People in Poland complain about a shortage of coal. Why?

[Czajka] Maybe the distribution is not as it should be. We load all vehicles which arrive here and even continue loading up to 2400.

[Wawrzyniak] The pit mines 9,000 tons of coal each day. Such is the plan. You said that 700-1,000 tons are loaded each day at the retail center. Why so little? Why not more?

[Czajka] One could load more but then the loading would go on round the clock. On the other hand our pit exports a lot. We have plans and we must fulfill them.

[Wawrzyniak] I have been informed at the Ministry of Mining in Katowice that in view of great demand for coal in the country its export is being limited this year. Does this apply to the Wujek mine?

[Czajka] Of course. Larger quantities are going to the home market. [End recording]

The press spokesman of the Ministry of Mining has informed us that this year, instead of 207 million tons of coal, only 195 million tons will be mined in view of the difficulties. Exports should amount to 43 million tons. In the 9 months 27.76 million tons of coal were exported. The Council of Ministers allocated this year for the needs of the country an additional 900,000 tons of coal. Meanwhile there is a shortage of it, both in towns and in the countryside. Its export has been limited.

MINING MINISTER FORECASTS DROP IN COAL EXPORTS

LD072312 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP)--Minister of Mining Mieczyslaw Glanowski told a PAP journalist that this year's coal production will fall about 11-12 million tonnes short of the planned 207 million tonnes. This is caused by the September strikes, discontinued mine work on Sundays and holidays and abandoning the four-shift system alongside a visible decrease in productivity.

The non-fulfillment of the coal mining plan will be reflected most in the size of exports. It was assumed at the turn of the year that Poland's coal exports will exceed 43.2 million tonnes of hard coal. Now the actual figure will be only about 32.5 million tonnes. Despite negative consequences for the balance of payments the government has correctly decided to grant priority to the satisfaction of the needs of the population and industry. Therefore, mainly exports will suffer as a result of the production shortfall.

Next year, in accord with the agreement signed in Jastrzebie, miners will have a 5-day week and no coal at all will be mined on Sundays and holidays. [Word indistinct] have also done with the four-shift system. This will result in a considerable slowdown in production. Currently efforts are being made to organize work in mines in such a way as to make it acceptable to miners and guarantee maximum production.

The proposals include introducing a 5-day week for miners, with mines working on a 6-day basis. For working Saturdays miners collect extra holidays. This variant however, would entail the need to employ about 30,000 more people. Another proposal is to introduce a system in which miners would work five 6-day weeks and get (?the fifth) week off, the minister said.

The choice must be made only after miner crews are consulted. But whichever variant is picked, even if we are able to increase output to at least 650-670 thousand tonnes of coal daily, we will still be 20-25 millions behind schedule [words indistinct]. Again, this will practically affect only exports.

INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION LINKED TO INCREASED NATIONAL REVENUE

LD102326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] A report from Katowice:

How much coal are we extracting at present? Where does it go? How are the colliery workforces working? Finally, what are the prospects of the mining industry for next year?

These problems are equally interesting today for the mining workforces and farmers, representatives of industry and the power industry. Attempts to answer these questions were made during today's conference of mining activities in Katowice, attended by members of the Central Committee Politburo, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Katowice, Andrezej Zabinski. The situation in the Polish coal industry became much more complex recently. According to estimates we will be no less than 10 million tons of coal short of this year's plan.

This is due among other things to the change from the four-brigade to the traditional system of work by the workforces of all collieries using that system until now; to the discontinuation of work on Sundays, and free Saturdays based on the principle of voluntary work; and finally due to the decline of productivity and labor discipline.

The result is a correction of the extraction plan to 600,000 tonnes of coal per 24 hours. At present miners supply 580-590,000 tonnes per 24 hours. In the course of the past few weeks coal output was distributed with consideration for the needs of the population. During this year, 2,200,000 tons of coal more than during the corresponding period of last year has been earmarked for this purpose. For instance, 23 percent of extraction per 24 hours was distributed that way in October.

The conference also discussed next year's plan for the mining industry. It was agreed that far-reaching changes will have to be introduced in the organization of work in mines. Several variants have been worked out. There is a possibility of an organization of labor in collieries which would be most advantageous for the miners and which would guarantee maximum output. The choice will not be made before consulting the mining workforce. Tomorrow this problem will be debated by a mixed commission. One thing is certain. It is not possible to formulate a plan for the year 1981 which would assume an increase of national revenue unless the problem of coal extraction at the level of 199-195 million tons is resolved.

IRON, STEEL INDUSTRY CADRES DISCUSS PROBLEMS

LD070655 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] During the meeting of the leading cadres from the iron and steel industry held in Warsaw today those present discussed topical problems affecting this sector. It has been stressed that the iron and steel industry is aware of the need to cut down investments considerably. The speakers stressed the need to create a proper atmosphere in plants, for conscientious and punctual implementation of all workers' postulates and for correct pay policy.

At the meeting Deputy Premier Stanislaw Kowalczyk stressed that the most urgent matter is the honest implementation by the plants' administration and the superior bodies of the motions and postulates contained and accepted in the agreements between government commissions and representatives of the workforces.

COMMENT ON PROBLEM OF MODERNIZING SHIPPING FLEET

LD092026 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 9 Nov 80

["Ships for Domestic Needs or for Export?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov (PAP)--Should Polish shipyards build ships for export or to supply the home demand--is one of the most debated issues on the Polish seacoast today. Arguments for giving priority to the Polish fleet gain in weight and nobody can deny their strength.

Poland's 3rd place on the world list of ship exporters and her over-5-percent share in the world book of orders are the most synthetic [as received] indicators. One question arising at this point is whether at a time when Poland's foreign debt has reached the critical stage one can doubt the purpose in pushing ahead with the export of ships.

Another is about the Polish liner fleet. In the outgoing quinquennium it was to get 47 ships, but actually got 21, of which 16 were made in Poland. Consequently not only did profits for freightage commissioned by foreign customers decrease, but also the freightage of Polish foreign trade cargo dropped, which involved more hard currency expenditure for the purpose. Besides, the fleet has grown old, with the average age of ship being 13 years.

At the turn of the decade, the Polish Ocean Lines, a major ship owner is facing an alternative: Either effect a sweeping overhaul of its ship stock, or give up services on many very important lines. To defend its present standing the Polish Ocean Lines would have to obtain 56 specialized vessels with the aggregate carrying capacity of over 500,000 tons, i.e., nearly a half of its present tonnage, by 1985.

Having considered the rebuilding of our merchant fleet to be the most pressing task in maritime economy, the Sejm Committee for Maritime Economy and Shipping has concluded that Poland should receive most of the new ships from her own shipyards, as a priority objective.

INDUSTRY FAILS TO FULFILL PRODUCTION GOALS

LD122130 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov (PAP)--The Polish industry failed to fulfill its production tasks last month. The deficit, estimated at some 20 billion zlotys, occurred both in the production for the export and for the home market. The production level was by over 5 per cent lower than in the like period of the preceding year. The biggest slump was recorded in the heavy and farming machines industry and in the engineering industry i.e., in those branches whose production is largely based on the import of components.

Apart from that the shortfall of coal amounted to 8 million tons, of rolled products to 420,000 tons, of copper to 70,000 tons, of aluminium to 3,000 tons, of cement to 1 million tons and of fertilizers to 70,000 tons. It can be assumed already now that the industry will not fulfill all of its tasks this year. In this difficult situation simultaneously with the work on long-term programmes all kinds of (?temporary measures) are launched to ease the production tensions in the Polish industry, the chief object of efforts being the raw materials and energy balance. A special programme has been also prepared to ensure the indispensable supplies to the shipbuilding industry.

MORE ON PARTY AKTIV MEETING IN LODZ

LD120946 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A party aktiv was held today in Lodz. It was attended by representatives of Piotrkow, Sieradz, Skierniewice and Lodz voivodships. It discussed the present socioeconomic situation in the country and the role and place of the party involving the best and most effective methods of solving difficult problems. There were many speakers. They stressed the necessity of a better supply of raw material and materials, the increase of labor productivity and its quality. Shortages on the market were described. But the main problems discussed at the meeting were closely linked with the work of the party. There is a very clearly felt need for structural changes in the party and the principles of its work.

The participants demanded to abolish everything that is formal in the party and not real, such as: decisions which in view of their great numbers are not implemented; plenary meetings which do not contribute anything and only pass decisions prepared in advance; teams which are formed to stress that some problems exist and something is being done to solve them but this being done is limited to the establishment of the team. There was talk about the quality of the ranks of the party. There was much talk about information to the party members. Its absence or its incompleteness does not concern the past, it is felt also today all the more as today there is special need for information.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO DENMARK

Royal Family Dinner

AU111418 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 11 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 10 in the evening her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and his Royal Highness Prince Henrik gave a dinner in honour of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

Attending were members of the royal family as well as notable personalities of the Danish political life. Among the guests, Anker Jorgensen, prime minister; K.B. Andersen, president of the Folketing, members of the government, vice-presidents of the Folketing, as well as the dean of the diplomatic corps.

Participating were Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Valentin Ceausescu and other Romanian officials.

The state anthems of the two countries were played.

During the dinner that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Queen Margrethe II and President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

Government Dinner Held

AU121116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 11 in the evening, the Danish Government gave a dinner in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu at the Christiansborg Palace.

In attendance were Knud Borge Andersen, president of the Danish Folketing, members of the Government and a large number of personalities of the Danish political, economic and cultural life.

On the occasion, Anker Jergensen, Danish prime minister, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, proposed toasts. The dinner passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Official Talks Begin

AU121136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Nov (AGERPRES)--Official talks started in Copenhagen on November 11 between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Anker Jorgensen, prime minister of Denmark.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Elena Ceausescu, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Birlea, director of the office of the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic.

For Denmark by: Kjeld Olesen, minister of foreign affairs, other officials.

The Danish prime minister warmly greeted President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu and expressed the conviction that the visit would go down as an important moment in the strengthening of the Romanian-Danish friendship and collaboration. In his turn, President Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the visit he is paying to Denmark and conveyed cordial greetings to the Danish Government and to the friendly Danish people. During the talks highlighted was the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Denmark stress being laid on the fact that possibilities existed to expand them. The conviction was expressed that the development of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Denmark was for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Current international questions were approached special attention being paid to European security and cooperation issues. In that context the necessity was stressed to do everything possible for the Madrid meeting to begin and unfold successfully so that it should be up to peoples' expectations, give a powerful impulse to the development of cooperation and collaboration in Europe, decide the convening of a conference on confidence, military disengagement and disarmament on the continent, ensure the continuity of the meetings devoted to European security by establishing the date and the place of the next meeting.

Starting from the particularly worrying situation created in Europe following the accumulation of the largest arsenals of most sophisticated weapons, nuclear included, the need was emphasized to do everything possible for preventing the location and development of further nuclear missiles on the continent. The determination of Romania and Denmark was reiterated to make, alongside the other European countries, their active contribution to the success of the Madrid meeting, to the efforts devoted to the establishment of a climate of broad collaboration, of trust and security on our continent.

The ever more serious danger was underlined during the talks posed by the perpetuating arms race, by the accumulation and development of armaments, stress being laid on the fact that resolute action should be taken for the adoption of practical measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of reciprocal esteem and understanding.

Conclusion of Talks

AU121942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 12 the official talks concluded between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen.

During the last round of talks the sides further exchanged opinions on some of the present issues of the international life. Reasserted was the resolve of Romania and Denmark to collaborate ever tighter in the international arena for the promotion of detente understanding and peace, for finding constructive solutions to the complex problems confronting the contemporary world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit and at the fruitful exchange of opinions, and expressed their conviction that the Romanian-Danish relations would develop even stronger in the future.

Cooperation Documents Signed

AU121943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Nov (AGERPRES)--Romanian-Danish documents of collaboration were signed on November 12 within a ceremony participated in by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and Prime Minister of Denmark Anker Jorgensen.

Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Erling Jensen, minister of industry [trade] of Denmark, signed an agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of Denmark regarding the promotion and mutual guaranteeing of investments and the government agreement of loan to finance imports of machinery and equipment from Denmark.

Copenhagen City Hall Visit

AU122102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu called at the Copenhagen town hall. They were accompanied by Premier Anker Jorgensen.

The Romanian head of state was greeted by Mme Gerda Louw Larsen, president of the Municipal Council.

Thanking for in welcoming address, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the results of his visit to Denmark, stressing that everything possible should be done in order to deepen still more the acquaintance between the two peoples. Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with the Municipal Council's members.

Industrial Enterprise Visit

AU122016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Nov (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu met executives and workers of the Dansk Industri Syndikat A S, DISA, an industrial firm of the A. Moller group. The Romanian head of state was accompanied by Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen.

Executives of the firm outlined to the Romanian head of state the activity of the company which is one of the most up-to-date in Denmark.

After seeing round several productive compartments, President Nicolae Ceausescu discussed with executives of DISA. Emphasis was placed on the occasion on the interest both parties evinced in a mutually advantageous cooperation between DISA and Romanian machine-building enterprises.

Experts of the Danish firms visited Romania and are acquainted with the development level of the Romanian economy, specified the president of the industrial group expressing his confidence that real possibilities of collaboration were at hand.

Meeting With Industrial Representatives

AU122020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 12, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu met representatives of the Danish economic life. The interview was opened by Erik B. Rasmussen, chairman of the federation of the Danish industries, who taking the floor revealed the interest evinced in Denmark in Romania's achievements, in amplifying the collaboration and coóperation between the two countries.

Erling Jensen, Danish minister of industry [trade] stressed the wish of the representatives of the economic life that participate in the interview to promote the Romanian-Danish economic relations and cooperation.

Taking the floor at the conclusion of the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu tackled some aspects of the development of the economic relations between the two countries, stressing that the signed agreements and contracts created a favourable action framework, also for the expansion and diversification of the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries and on third markets, particularly in the developing countries. President Ceausescu highlighted the possibilities offered by the Romanian economy, for fruitful collaboration, showed that good conditions existed for intensified cooperation between the two countries on grounds of equal rights and mutual advantage, of the principles Romania promoted in her relations with other states in the international life.

CEAUSESCU URGES NATO, WARSAW PACT DISSOLUTION IN DANISH INTERVIEW

AU102041 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Danish daily BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Bucharest 30 October 1980]

[Text] As has been reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Birgit Rasmussen, special envoy of BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, on 30 October 1980 and granted the following interview:

Question: Romania is playing an increasingly important role internationally. In what way can your country make an important contribution to improving the world situation? On what efforts do you personally place stress?

Answer: In its foreign activity, Romania proceeds from the fact that each country, irrespective of size or social system, must actively participate in resolving the complex problems of international life.

Within this framework, we develop broad relations with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries, the nonaligned countries and, at the same time, with the developed capitalist countries, with all states. We believe that under the current international circumstances it is necessary for us to do all we can to place relations among nations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, renunciation of the use or threat of force and see that those principles are firmly asserted in the world.

By acting in the spirit of those principles Romania is able to contribute, together with other nations, to asserting and implementing that policy.

Under the current circumstances, when international life has worsened to a great extent, we believe that everything must be done to solve problems among nations by negotiations alone, to strengthening cooperation among all nations and, at the same time, in the direction of acting with great determination to completely eliminate the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and the policy of force.

Question: What are your opinions on the arms race? Do you have definite proposals on how to lessen the increased threats aimed at detente?

Answer: As is known, the arms race has taken on disquieting proportions. New mass destruction means are being accumulated--including nuclear weapons--a fact that creates particularly great danger for the policy of peace, progress and national independence. The arms race is also a heavy burden for the socioeconomic development of all peoples. It will be more and more difficult to bear military expenditures in the future.

Therefore, Romania advocates the cessation of the arms race, proceeding to disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. In this context, Romania has tabled a number of proposals both at the United Nations and in Geneva and has supported the proposals made by other states in this respect.

In our view, it would be necessary to proceed to reducing military expenditure at least 10 percent in the coming 5 years and to allocate part of the funds thus achieved for resolving certain socioeconomic problems in each country, while another part should be channeled to supporting the developing countries.

We particularly believe that action should be taken to achieve disarmament in Europe and to stop the deployment of new missiles on our continent.

The achievement of disarmament requires intensified activity by each nation; however, we place great faith in the peoples' forces, on peoples who must determine the cessation of the arms race and the transition to the policy of disarmament. It is in each people's interests and in the interest of socioeconomic progress, of peace and detente and of peoples' independence to immediately proceed to this policy of detente.

Question: Mr President, in Denmark and in other countries the view is held that the new nuclear weapons would be necessary as instruments of peace and that without them there would be war. Such views circulate in Denmark and, undoubtedly, Danish people would be interested in reading your commentaries and about your views on such theses.

Answer: Were we to look back to the past, we would be able to note that weapons have never been instruments of peace. They have actually hastened the outbreak of wars.

Under the current circumstances to maintain that the new nuclear missiles would constitute an instrument guaranteeing peace is nonsense in any case. Today both sides have the means at their disposal to destroy each other and the entire world several times over. How can those new weapons then strengthen anyone's security and guarantee peace? We must say that in actual fact the new missiles only increase insecurity in Europe, because they are especially meant for the European countries.

Therefore, we, the European countries are dutybound to do all we can to stop the deployment and development of new missiles on the continent, because they will increase the degree of destruction and will accentuate the danger of a new war.

Question: Mr President, do you not think that the main impediment to disarmament is the lack of trust among countries? What is your opinion on this problem?

Answer: Indeed, the existing mistrust determines the accentuation of the arms race. However, by continuing the arms race one does not strengthen trust; on the contrary, mistrust is accentuated. I believe that the cessation of the arms race, of military expenditure and proceeding to their gradual reduction under appropriate international supervision and the achievement of a balance of forces at the expense of an even reduction of weapons will increase trust and increase the degree of security and will create conditions for proceeding to further measures for disarmament.

Question: You have repeatedly termed NATO and the Warsaw Pact as obsolete phenomena. Will you take active action toward the future elimination of those pacts and if so in what manner?

Answer: As is known, NATO emerged under conditions of a pronounced cold war and the Warsaw Pact was created in response to that pact and under the same conditions. I should mention that from the very beginning the Warsaw Pact stipulated that the participating countries will be prepared for the simultaneous elimination of the two military blocs.

As is known, many years have since passed. It would be difficult to state that these military pacts have served peace and detente. Under current conditions when peoples desire relations of cooperation and of trust, we must do all we can to eliminate both military pacts, which have long since stopped to be necessary--if their creation was ever necessary.

Proceeding from this, Romania will continue to act to create the necessary conditions for simultaneous dismantling of these military pacts, for proceeding to reducing and completely eliminating foreign military bases from the territories of other states and to reducing and fully withdrawing foreign troops from the territories of other states. The road to achieve these targets is the very strengthening of trust and of equal cooperation among peoples. One must very well understand that not military blocs, but relations of cooperation and friendship are a guarantee for peace and for each people's independence.

Question: What are your hopes for the results of the Madrid conference? What role could small countries play at that meeting and how could they influence international relations generally ?

Answer: Romania attaches particular importance to achieving security and cooperation in Europe. We are actively participating in the preparation of the meeting scheduled to begin in Madrid in November. We believe that this should give new impetus to implementing the documents signed in Helsinki and to developing equal cooperation and collaboration among the countries on the continent in all fields. We particularly believe that a decision should be made on convening a conference on disengagement, for strengthening trust and for disarmament in Europe. At the same time, it should be decided to continue that conference because it constitutes a requirement for achieving real security and cooperation in Europe.

In this context, I believe that small and medium-sized countries are the most interested in it and that they must do all they can to achieve as positive results as possible at the Madrid meeting. Life has demonstrated that meetings among the European countries can play an important role in the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. This presupposes that small and medium-sized countries, irrespective of whether they belong to one or another bloc--or do not belong to any of them--should improve their cooperation and strengthen their solidarity so as to contribute to a policy of detente, national independence and peace both in Europe and throughout the world. They can do more than they have done thus far in the direction of resolving international problems. I would like to mention that Romania and Denmark have cooperated and cooperate in this respect and I am convinced that they will continue to cooperate more actively.

Question: What are your targets regarding the Romanian people and their future? What progress has been achieved in past years that you view as most important and in which direction will your efforts be channeled in coming years?

Answer: Romania is engaged with all its strength in implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. This program requires forcefully developing the forces of production, improving people's material and cultural living standard on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology and constantly improving social relations and the democratic framework of the people's active participation in the leadership of all fields of activity and all society.

Were I to refer only to the 10 years that will come to an end now--1970-1980--I could state that during those 10 years Romania's material potential has more than trebled. Industry, agriculture and the other sectors have forcefully developed, a fact that ensures the achievement of the targets envisaged to improve the people's overall well-being. In the past 5 years alone, the working people's real remuneration increased 30 percent. This demonstrates that it is in this way that one can ensure the people's general progress and well-being.

What we aim at--I am referring to the next 5 years--is to carry out sustained activity to develop the forces of production on the basis of the newest achievements of science and technology and human knowledge generally. We also want to ensure constant improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard and to build a more just and equitable society that will guarantee all citizens equal work, living and educational conditions and their full participation in the society's leadership.

Question: How can one succeed in having people accept an economic policy that requires sacrifices on the part of the people by cutting down consumption for the sake of great investments? Precisely now great difficulties have arisen in Denmark in this respect.

Answer: First I have to mention that socioeconomic development has always required efforts by each people. No people and no state have progressed without such efforts, without an accumulation policy that will ensure the development of the forces of production. To be more precise, however, I must mention that certain developed countries have achieved their progress at the expense of exploiting other colonial peoples. [paragraph continues]

Today however, the development of peoples and countries that have embarked upon the road of progress--such as Romania--can be achieved only through those peoples' own efforts, and socialist construction can be achieved only as a result of the efforts made and work performed by each people separately and, of course, by developing international collaboration and cooperation with other nations on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. Therefore, any people desiring to eliminate underdevelopment --and the Romanian people have firmly proceeded along this road--and to build an advanced socialist society, that will ensure dignified and increasingly better living conditions for all its citizens, must also make the necessary efforts to achieve that target. It is all the more necessary to do this since--along with the development of the forces of production and with increasing the national wealth--the people's living standard will constantly improve. I view economic development in close connection with constantly improving--along with improving the national wealth--the people's material and cultural living standard, something which we actually achieve with every passing year in Romania.

Question: Do you believe it is easy to make people understand such a thing?

Answer: When people are convinced that everything that is being achieved is for their benefit and that it belongs to them, then they achieve such a target. Romania had a national income of $80 per capita [no time unit specified]. Since the 1944 national and social liberation revolution and up to now, industrial production increased more than 50 times over. Millions of workplaces have been created for the people. New enterprises have been built in all counties throughout the country, which contribute to generally improving life in those counties and areas. We have developed agriculture. We have built schools, hospitals and other social and cultural establishments. We are developing housing construction at a high rate, thus contributing to improving the people's living standard. Under such conditions any people can only act to implement a program that is designed to improve their living standard and ensure for them an increasingly civilized life and an increasingly better one.

Question: It is said that you are very aware of the importance of the historical past. What are the arguments on the basis of which you attach such great importance to all past historical events of a country and people?

Answer: History is the science that helps us understand not only the past, but especially the present and also what has to be done in the future. That is why Romania pays great attention to its history by taking into consideration that it is closely linked to the entire development process of our people and then of our nation and of our national state.

Romania has experienced hundreds of years of foreign oppression; it has waged very difficult struggles to win independence and to build a uniform national state and to ensure its people's independent development. Therefore, understanding the past is, for the Romanian people--and in fact for any people--of great importance, especially under current circumstances when there are still many oppressed peoples struggling against domination, for winning independence and for their development as independent states. We draw conclusions from these things and believe that any people should draw the necessary conclusions and intensify the struggle for socioeconomic progress, for independence, for no longer accepting foreign domination by any means.

Question: You, who have been a fighter for freedom ever since you were 15 years old, how would you define the notion of freedom?

Answer: In philosophy the notion of freedom was defined as understanding necessity. At closer range, however, this philosophical notion means to achieve a social system in which man will feel really free and master of his destiny, in which he can actively participate in the leadership of all sectors of activity and is able to shape his future according to his desires in close cooperation with fellow citizens in the country in which he lives. It presupposes, first and foremost, a guarantee of man's right to master the national riches and the elimination of oppression and economic inequality. At the same time, it presupposes ensuring man's right to work, to equal remuneration in accordance with his work and contribution made to the society's development and his right to education, culture and the opportunity to actively and fully participate in political and social life.

Question: I understand that those are the targets for which you have struggled. What surprises and astonishes me is that your struggle began in your childhood. It means that this is your personal cause.

Answer: From the very beginning I struggled against social injustice, against oppression and for a more just society.

Question: This seems to me very unusual, because at that time you were only a child.

Answer: Yes, but then I was a worker. Coming from a village, I experienced exploitation by landowners and later by capitalists. Thus I understood, on the basis of my own experience and that of my parents and other people I knew what injustice and oppression mean. You must know that young people always understand things faster--and they are more desirous of putting an end to inequalities and injustice.

Question: That means that you must have had great courage, you must have been a particularly courageous young man. What can you tell me in that respect?

Answer: Whenever people proceed to a just struggle, they are capable of action. They are ready for sacrifices under any circumstances.

Question: What is your opinion about Denmark and the Scandinavian countries generally and which of the goals of your coming visit do you view as the most important ones?

Answer: Romania maintains positive relations of cooperation with Denmark and with the Scandinavian countries. The visit we will pay to Denmark and the Scandinavian countries is, in the final analysis, a result of our relations up to now and expresses our desire to identify, together with the governments of the given countries--including the Danish Government--opportunities to expand economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and collaboration. At the same time, the visit will afford us a chance to exchange views on complex problems of international life and to discuss what has to be done to stop the aggravation of the international situation, to promote a policy of detente, independence and peace and to seek ways and means to intensify cooperation between our countries both at a bilateral level and in the international arena.

Question: It is more of a working visit. Would you not like to visit some places in Denmark?

Answer: It is a friendly visit and, as any friendly visit, it is also a working visit that also affords us the opportunity to become acquainted with the work and achievements of a people. I want to see as much as possible of the Danish people's achievements on their road of socioeconomic development.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend best wishes for prosperity, well-being and peace to the readers of your newspaper and to all Danish people.

TESLIC SEES 'UNCERTAINTIES' RESULTING FROM REAGAN VICTORY

AU122240 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "American Uncertainty"]

[Text] The uncertainty which characterized the U.S. election campaign has also continued after the elections. True, Ronald Reagan and the Republicans have scored a convincing victory, but certain uncertainties regarding the new administration's possible domestic and foreign policy have remained.

All the U.S. postwar elections have been held not on the basis of the programs of the two parties, which should introduce a vital change in domestic and foreign policy, but rather over the personalities which could enjoy a greater confidence, personalities which give the impression of firmness, integrity and enterprise. What is involved are typical American categories of evaluation dating from bygone times, when the United States was founded.

Programs have been decisive only in exceptionally critical periods--such as during the great economic crisis and Roosevelt's "New Deal" in the thirties, his war program in the forties, or during the time of the Indochina crisis in the sixties, when the presidential candidates waged a campaign on the issue of war or peace.

Something New

That does not mean that the convincing victory of Reagan and the Republicans does not indicate a certain change in Washington. Such great changes also are the expression of specific political climates and moods which, as in other bourgeois societies, intensify social and political differences and strengthen those forces which seek restoration of the old relations and policies from the period of classical capitalism.

Reagan's course has all the greater chance, because on the other side he had no united and organized opponent of another course, or rather he had no real representatives of the heretofore dominant state-capitalistic order with its many compromises and weaknesses and an increasingly ever-present, increasingly more expensive and increasingly less effective bureaucracy.

Adhering to the traditional frameworks of his party's policy, President Carter has undoubtedly done much on the domestic scene--particularly in employing young people and in preserving certain social achievements, as well as in initiating some programs aimed at achieving full energy independence for the United States. However, during his time, the rate of inflation increased to a double-digit figure, something that no developed country can allow without suffering great economic and political damage. It was demonstrated that the "moral platform," with which Carter appeared after the Watergate affair and which helped him considerably at that time, was not sufficient for a second successive triumph. Besides, in the Anglo-Saxon world moralizing is always connected with successful business operations, with becoming stronger and richer.

Cutting taxes, reducing the budget, strengthening private initiative and a stricter monetary policy--all these are obligations which Reagan assumed and which he will undoubtedly try to implement. It is another question to what extent he will succeed, particularly in light of the proclaimed expansion in armament, which calls for new enormous resources. The British Conservative Government has also resorted to such a "remedy," but at a very high price of increased unemployment. The United States certainly has somewhat better chances with such a policy, but also far greater uncertainties with the millions unemployed. A change of Roosevelt's type, but in the other direction, remains, therefore, the greatest unknown factor and, at any rate, a thorny path.

Foreign Policy?

There is less uncertainty regarding the possible new foreign policy. Aspirations for a change in overall policy are now very much expressed in the victorious camp. However, this does not mean that such tendencies will be greatly expressed in daily practice.

The changed relationship of forces in the international arena, naturally, also affects the United States and the scope for maneuvering outside these new world realities has been greatly narrowed. True, the United States has never abandoned its ambitions of being the "first power" in the world, but has frequently been able to adapt itself to new realities--to accept detente and coexistence as an alternative to confrontation--and to certain changes in relation to the new political and national forces throughout the world.

President Carter's foreign political balance sheet obviously did not impress the Americans. Neither did it impress other forces on the international scene, to whom his policy frequently was neither clear nor sufficiently principled. Besides, Carter's policy has not helped to halt the arms race and to solve other acute problems.

Despite all the statements about pursuing a tougher foreign policy, something that may have pleased many Americans, Reagan has the chance to establish a dialogue where it was interrupted, to set into motion the solution of certain problems which are now frozen and to strengthen relations with many countries.

It appears that the world in general is more cautious than afraid, but the basic characteristic reactions in the East and the West and in the South could be reduced to the fact that there is no alternative to detente, that the basic principles of cooperation have been laid out and that the great world problems call for Washington's full and constructive involvement, something that has always been in the greatest interest of the American nation, peace in the world and broader international cooperation.

PRC DELEGATION'S CLOSING TALKS WITH SAWPY OFFICIALS REPORTED

AU122255 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Belgrade--Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, yesterday received a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by Vice Chairman Wang Shoudao, who as a guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference is currently visiting our country.

Yesterday, the concluding talks betweer the delegations of the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were held at the SAWPY Federal Conference. Further development of relations between the two organizations were discussed in particular during the talks. To this end, a general program of future cooperation was agreed upon. The delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference invited a delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference to visit the PRC.

Members of the delegation also visited the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference yesterday. In a long and friendly talk with Zika Radojlovic, member of the Republican Conference Presidium of the Serbian SAWP, and a group of officials of that sociopolitical organization, the guests from China were informed about the sociopolitical and economic development of Serbia and the role of the Socialist Alliance in our political system.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON KRAIGHER VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

Visit to Colombia

AU121030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Bogota, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today at the head of the Yugoslav state delegation on a 3-day official friendly visit to Colombia. Vice President Kraigher and members of the delegation were accorded a welcome with the highest state honors accorded to the heads of states. Vice President Kraigher was received and welcomed on behalf of Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the republic, by Victor Mozquerra Chauq, vice president of the republic. Today Sergej Kraigher will be also received by Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia, who will give a formal dinner in honor of the Yugoslav state delegation.

The Yugoslav state delegation will remain in Colombia on a friendly and official visit until Sunday, 9 November, when it will leave for Ecuador.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, together with nearly all ministers of the government, spent nearly 2 hours yesterday afternoon waiting for the airplane carrying the Yugoslav state delegation to take off from Medellin for Bogota. However, the extraordinarily unfavorable atmospheric conditions both in Medellin and in Bogota did not permit the airplane to take off.

The Medellin airport is regularly closed down at twilight because the exceptionally dangerous topography of the Andes Mountains around the airport does not permit airplanes to take off in the evening and night hours.

Departure from Ecuador

LD122228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, arrived here this evening for an official and friendly visit to Peru.

The head of the Yugoslav state delegation, Sergej Kraigher, was welcomed at Lima international airport on behalf of President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru by Schwalb Lopez Aldana, vice-president of Peru. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was Foreign Minister Dr. Javier Arias Stella.

Vice-President Kraigher today ended his three-day official and friendly visit to Ecuador. He and the members of the Yugoslav state delegation were seen off at Quito airport by Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, vice-president of Ecuador.

FRENCH PREMIER BARRE, DELEGATION ARRIVE; MET BY DJURANOVIC

LD122048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--The premier of the French Republic, Raymond Barre, arrived here this evening for a two-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav Federal Premier Veselin Djuranovic and other high-ranking Yugoslav leaders wished welcome to the French premier and his aides at Belgrade airport.

France's Minister of Foreign Trade Michel Cointat, secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn, director for Europe Bertrand Dofourco, and several other highranking officials of the French Government arrived with the French premier.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH VISITING ITALIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD122300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1019 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with a delegation from the Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity [PDUP] of Italy, led by Political Secretary Lucio Magri.

In the long and friendly conversation sociopolitical trends in the two countries and in particular the roles of the LCY and PDUP at the internal level were discussed.

Taking part in the talks were Mandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zvonko Grahek, deputy chairman of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and on behalf of the PDUP, Luciana Castellina, member of the Directorate and delegate in the European Parliament; Carlo Latini, member of the Directorate; and Luca Cosiero, secretary of the Workers' Movement for Socialism.

BORDER TRAFFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA 12 NOV

LD130222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslavs living in the area bordering with Austria and crossing into the neighbouring country on a border-pass alone will in the future be able to bring into Yugoslavia from Austria 1,200-dinars-worth, instead of 400-dinars-worth as so far, of goods for personal use and household goods free of customs charges.

The above is envisaged under an inter-state agreement signed between Yugoslavia and Austria in the Austrian town of Jennersdorf today, following a session of the two countries' mixed commission for border traffic.

The two countries have agreed to turn a number of their small border traffic crossings into inter-state traffic crossings.

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC OUTLINES 1981 FEDERATION BUDGET

LD122144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--In the Assembly of Yugoslavia at the session of Federal Chamber Committee for Sociopolitical Relations, the delegates' debate on the federation budget for 1981 got under way today. The delegates were acquainted with the bases of the federation budget by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance.

The starting point of the new budget, which, it has been proposed, will amount to 169 billion dinars, was that the crux of inflation is general and joint consumption. The reduction of certain items in the budget is envisaged to reduce its growth in 1981 and bring it into line with the policy of economic stabilization. Obligations from previous years toward the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and the undeveloped republics and provinces amounting to between 40 and 50 billion dinars will also be written off. In order to reduce the growth of budget expenditure in 1981 certain domestic obligations have also been deferred. Petar Kostic said that partial revaluation is also being introduced, that is, the budget means will be revaluated only if the difference between the realized and planned growth rate of social production exceeds 5 percent.

In the future 5.8 percent of the planned national income will be allocated for the YPA, instead of 6.17 percent, which is the amount allocated hitherto. The rate for the undeveloped regions is also being dropped, and overall noneconomic investments will amount to only 1.1 percent of the federation budget.

The delegates in the debate showed interest in writing-off the unfulfilled obligations and raised the question of whether the YPA and the undeveloped regions had agreed to writing-off the debt or whether this was still merely the proposal of the Federal Executive Council. They were also interested in the effect the write-off would have on the YPA's development and that of the economically undeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo. Kostic said that formal agreement had not yet been achieved but that the general climate for such solutions existed.

AUGMENTED LCY SESSION HELD IN BELGRADE 12 NOV

LD122210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--An augmented session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. The Presidium examined ideopolitical questions concerning the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia for the period 1981-1985. The opening report was submitted by Andrej Marino, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium decided to suggest to the LCY Central Committee that it should examine ideo-political questions concerning the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia for the period 1981-1985 and a report on the year's work by the LCY Central Committee Presidium at its session.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES ROLE OF COMMUNISTS AT WORK

LD121544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--"The vision of the development of our society is quite clear. In its implementation the subjective factor must measure up to its historic task. The communists will attain this if they fight for their stands at workers' meetings, in the workers' council, in the delegate system, in the Socialist Alliance, and in the trade unions."

Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, stressed this when taking part in the proceedings of an enlarged session of the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Zenica. However, Mikulic said, this will not be attained if we shut ourselves into party organizations and committees. Otherwise alternatives running counter to socialist self-management will be "proffered." And they are already being proffered. For instance, some of our papers say that socialist self-management is a utopia, that past labor is a capitalist category, that social consultations and self-management negotiations have to be abandoned, which means a return to statism and centralism. The system based on the Constitution and on the Law on Associated Labor has not yet come to life and already people say that it is not good and that it should be changed.

Having made the assessment that serious criticism had been made during the discussion at this session with regard to the level of development of self-management and income-based relations, Mikulic said that in some of this criticism either someone is reproached about something or the problem is discussed in such a way as if the situation with which we are dissatisfied could be put right or rectified by someone else.

Mikulic said that there has been less reference to the activity and the responsibility of the communists for such a situation, or why usurpation of self-management was allowed and why income-based relations were not developed. "This has prompted me to think about another question. Are the organs and organizations of the League of Communists, that is to say, the individuals in League of Communists organs, under such pressure of daily life and multiplicity of practical commitments and demands as not to manage adequately to operate in our socialist self-managing system or be constantly present on the front of ideological struggle both within associated labor and outside of it?"

Mikulic then made the assessment that it is good that the party and trade union organizations in the Zenica ironworks have analyzed self-management and income-based relations. However, he said, it does not seem good to me when it is stressed that on this occasion this was done without the participation and influence of management organs. I believe that the intention is to show that you "have kept out" of the influence of those holding "technobureaucratic positions." If the function one has were to be used as a "sign of recognition" to determine, say, who is a technocrat and bureaucrat we would land in very dangerous waters, because under technocratic-bureaucratic relations we imply the denial of the right of the workers to decide about the conditions and the results of their work, that is to say, the attitudes which oppose self-management and not the people holding this or that function. This is why we must not divide ourselves or unite ourselves according to what job we do, but according to the way we think, according to our attitude to the policy of the League of Communists and according to whether we actively fight for it.

Mikulic then said that the League of Communists is a revolutionary organization and a vanguard of the working class which, together with the working class, fights for its interests and the interests, both present and future, of all working people. In this struggle communists must be independent persons capable of finding their way in all situations, those that can be foreseen and those that cannot; creative persons, fighters and revolutionaries who in all circumstances fight for the program and the policy of the League of Communists and not only for that for which they are specifically responsible. Recommendations and instructions concern organization of party life. For specific struggle, which is different in every basic organization of associated labor, in the village, at the university and in school, hundreds of thousands of League of Communists members have to be encouraged to become a factor in resolving the problems within the framework of the program. I am stressing this because there are individuals in the League of Communists who see a great many things being carried by muddy waters without doing anything about it, unless they receive a "specific" commitment concerning the matter. There are waverers in the League of Communists too. There are also intrigues and slandering. The protagonists of these habits are those individuals who either do no work or have been unsuccessful in whatever they have done so far.

Speaking of economic stabilization, Mikulic said that in fighting for this policy every one of us is obliged to assess the situation in his environment and adopt appropriate decisions on the basis of this assessment. In the area of expenditure, particularly investment in expenditure, we must have a breather and within a specified period of time channel all resources into reconstruction or completion of construction of production capacities. Nothing untoward will happen if for a year or two we put off investments in noneconomic activities, channeling all resources into the area of material production with a view to promoting it and acquiring higher accumulation, Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, said.

VOJVODINA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM ON STABILIZATION

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[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--The Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists, came to the plenum today, devoted to economic stabilization, not only to note the situation and the shortcomings or to express dissatisfaction with what has been done so far or how the work has been done, but to point out the responsibility of 200,000 communists for further developing self-management, and to open up new scope for the broadest possible action.

The report by Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, which was an analytical and very well documented report, and an open and critical discussion full of good reason, pointed out the inconsistencies and procrastination in implementing the policy of stabilization, the very explicit statist relations, neglect of economic and market laws, opposition to the stabilization policy and measures, and to the dichotomy between political orientation and actual practice.

All this, said Alimpic, suits the well-known bureaucratic-dogmatic, liberalistic-bourgeois, nationalistic and other opposition forces, which sow disbelief in our system and undermine the basic values of our revolution, and permits them to appear in a novel and more organized way.

In this context they find a common language and link up with assorted hostile forces outside our country which are the organizers and inspirers of very aggressive propaganda activity from abroad against our political system. Some of them envisage adaptation to a Western model while others see democratization and self-management as the causes of all problems and advocate consolidation of the role of the state and decision-making without reference to or on behalf of the workers in associated labor.

In analyzing our situation, Alimpic said, it can be said that for a long time now overall expenditure has surpassed created revenue. He added now this expenditure must be pared down in the quickest possible way. This is our paramount task and this is why we insist on sensible and controlled economies and on changes in this sort of life in all environments. The demand for us to behave in this way toward all forms of expenditure stems from the fact that in Vojvodina at the end of September this year there was in progress the realization of over 4,300 investment programs with a total estimated value of 115 billion dinars and with an over-expenditure of almost 28 billion dinars. The resources for these investments, which were without cover, amounted to 4.5 billion dinars.

It is particularly worrying that during the past 3 years investment expenditure was moving toward noneconomic areas. For instance, during the first 8 months of this year investments in noneconomic areas grew by 30.6 percent compared with the previous year and now make 29.5 percent of the total expenditure for investments into basic means of production, including housing construction. To be more accurate, the share of noneconomic investments is 9.2 percent, and that of housing construction 20.3 percent. This growth of noneconomic investments happens despite measures to restrict investments for this purpose, which does not refer to housing construction. True, under the weight of law a total of 48 investment programs in noneconomic areas were stopped, but taken as a whole these investments continue to act as a blow against stabilization, which entails direct social and political responsibility.

Practice during this medium-term plan has shown that some planned investment programs, and even investment programs already begun, have not been reported. In this connection Alimpic asked: Why, and who and from whom should anyone want to conceal the real state of affairs. Not infrequently, in fact more frequently, it is communists who are concealing this situation from their organization, from the working class and from associated labor. The League of Communists cannot identify itself with such people but must resolutely and without hesitation come into conflict with them and dissassociate itself from them.

President Alimpic drew attention to the fact that self-management transformation has not yet been carried out in the banks. This would ensure that the social character of resources deposited in them come to the fore; these resources should serve to maintain regular production and secure extended reproduction. The reasons for this situation and for this attitude lie in the fact that some leaderships are under the influence of leading structures in sociopolitical communities and their executive and management organs, and management organs in organizations of associated labor thus weakening the link with the working class and the social basis.

We have attained, said Alimpic, an alarmingly high level of indebtedness of the economy to the banks, so that the share of interest set against income is rapidly growing. One out of every 11 dinars in the allocation of income goes to paying interest, warned Alimpic.

Although exports have increased by more than 50 percent and imports as a whole, with the exception of oil and reproduction material imports, are falling in realistic terms, we shall have to carry forward a portion of increased commitments for our country's balance of payments into the next year, Alimpic said.

If, according to President Alimpic, the principle of oil import quotas were applied in accordance with consumption in the republics and provinces, Vojvodina exports would cover 70 percent, and even more, of its imports. We had this situation even before the payments balance sheet position of the province was defined. The extent to which oil imports affect our overall imports is testified by the fact that, in Vojvodina's imports, the share of oil is 57 percent while in the country as a whole this share is only 20 percent. If one takes into consideration the fact that less than one half of imported oil is used by Vojvodina it is clear that what is involved is a specific burden, both as regards the future economy and development. This is why, in Alimpic's view, when talking about imports--and considered from the point of view of stabilization--the main preoccupation should be to devise the most efficacious solution of the oil problem as a whole, both from the point of view of its use and that of the improvement of our system.

Alimpic described food exports as one of the most important tasks, and at the same time he pointed out that a solution must be found for implementing the principle of introducing foreign currency reimbursements when a ban has been imposed on planned and balanced food exports.

Branislav Milanovanovic, a member of the provincial committee, said increasing food exports is a key matter for the further development of Vojvodina. In order to achieve this development exports must be planned and based on long term and stable solutions, primarily through working out concrete programs for products, markets and conditions of foreign trade exchange.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, pointed out it is clear the present economic difficulties did not arise suddenly and they will not be overcome overnight, but this does not mean that a search for individual solutions can be continued indefinitely.

Vlajkovic pointed out we have adopted a law on self-management planning but that planning is still being conducted in an insufficiently self-management manner. Consensus is the only way to adopt plans. The thesis exists that this is a slow path but practice shows that where there are agreements there are no great difficulties.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION--Yesterday a Japanese economic study delegation held talks at the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia with representatives of federal organs and institutions about opportunities for joint ventures in Yugoslavia. The delegation was informed about various aspects of joint ventures in Yugoslavia, the laws and regulations governing the ventures and their importance in the coming medium-term plan. It was noted at the talks that economic cooperation between the two countries is developing slowly and that their commodity trade is relatively small. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 80 p 6 AU]